The New-York Times.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

An Affair Near St. Augustine, Fla.

Capture of a Detachment of Our Troops by Rebel Cavalry.

Views of the Situation About Charleston.

Loss of Two Officers and a Boat's Crew of the Monitor Kaatskill.

Organization of Negro Troops in the Department.

The United States transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GADSDEN commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., at 12 M., and Stono Inlet at 5 P. M. of Friday, the 15th inst., arrived at 1 P. M. yesterday, bringing 74 first-class and 190 second-class passengers, and the usual mails.

Among the passengers are Brig.-Gen. VOGDES, Brig.-Gen. AIKEN, and Capt. AMMEN, United States Navy.

OUR ST. AUGUSTINE CORRESPONDENCE.

Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation—Isolation of St. Augustine from the World—A Sharp Affair in the Outskirts—A Woodchopper's Guard Attacked by Rebel Cavalry—Nineteen Prisoners Taken and Four Men Killed.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Friday Jan. 1, 1864.

The freedmen of this place have celebrated their first anniversary of the Proclamation of Emancipation to-day, and with entire success. At eleven A. M., they met on the Plaza, the bands of the two regiments playing for them, and citizens and strangers looking on with eager interest. The school children, neatly dressed, marched upon the ground and shared in the exercises. Their songs, their quiet attention, and their creditable appearance in every way, gave good proof of the earnest efforts of their philanthropic teachers. Judge STICKNEY, one of the Tax Commissioners for this State, and a prominent citizen of Florida, presided, and made a short address, followed by the Chaplains of the regiments, Rev. Mr. WILSON, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, and Rev. Mr. TRUMBULL, of the Tenth Connecticut. Each spoke earnestly to them of their new position and new duties as freemen, urging the necessity of labor, in order to prove themselves true *men*, and worthy of the blessings of freedom. After the addresses, the Rev. Mr. BRINCKERHOFF, in the name of the freedmen, repeated the invitation which had already been given by note to a hundred persons, to a dinner in the Court-house. The band preceded, and ladies and gentlemen, the officers of the two regiments, and distinguished strangers, marched to the large hall and found two long tables, loaded down with all the varieties of food that this place affords, and a much finer display than we are accustomed to see at the best tables here. Considering the disadvantages of a military post, the thing was most handsomely done. The colored people looked very proud and happy, as they served their guests, and then, after rearranging the tables, took their places. They were thanked in the name of the company, for their bountiful and highly creditable entertainment, and left to enjoy their happy anniversary by themselves, and in their own way. The room was tastefully decorated with wreaths of evergreens and boughs of orange trees, with the golden fruit still unplucked, and the school children on the piazza sang "When this Cruel War is Over," "John Brown," and various other popular melodies. I must not forget to mention the hearty cheers which they gave on the Plaza, to the Union and to ABRAHAM LINCOLN. It is no wonder that they place him next to their Saviour in their gratitude and love.

One venerable old man said to me as I congratulated him, "It is not of much use to me, but it is to my children," and his face fairly beamed with happiness. The little children looked quite as intelligent as a similar number of white children could do, and seemed to appreciate fully the reason for rejoicing.

The negroes cannot yet fully estimate the necessity for labor. One of them said: "That Chaplain of the Twenty-fourth is a regular Secesh. He told us to work and that is what the Secesh told us."

The white population have had a slight drawback to their enjoyment of the New-Year's Day. Our Government holds St. Augustine—that is, an extent of four or five miles in length on the coast, and back to the San Sebastian River, scarcely a mile from east to west. Inhabiting this dot on the face of the earth, and cut off by the rebels from all inland communication, and by the blockade from all communication by water, you may imagine with what eagerness a boat, our only connecting link with the world, is looked for. Our worthy Quartermaster at Hilton Head, sends one, semi-occasionally, with supplies, and in this way we get our mails. Once a week, or once in ten days, in his beneficence, he gives the order, generally just before the arrival of a steamer from New-York, so that our news seems to us, the uninitiated, as unnecessarily tardy and stale. This morning, during the exercises on the Plaza, a boat was announced in sight, and we finally saw its flag the other side of the point of Anastatia Island. An hour after, we were told, that owing to the wind and tide, the boat had been obliged to put back to Fernandina. It was a cruel disappointment to those of us who have been nearly a month from home without hearing a word. It is very strange that the Commander of the Post should have no boat at his disposal. This, with a few companies of cavalry, seems to be absolutely essential to the efficiency of his command, as you will see by the misadventure of the 30th. Col. OSBORN, of the Massachusetts Twenty-fourth, and the Commander of the Post, had knowledge that a mounted band, headed by DICKINSON, was conscripting this side of Jacksonville and the St. John's River. Anxious for the safety of the wood-cutters, who are obliged to provide great quantities of wood for daily consumption, and who were liable to be robbed of their trains, he increased the guard always sent with them, and kept scouts out to advise him of the anticipated approach of the cavalry. On the morning of the 30th, word was brought that no enemy could be discovered, and all seemed to be secure. As it turned out, some 80 or 100 cavalry lay in wait for the guard, dismounting a part and hiding them in the low palmetto bushes, which are so dense that it is impossible to see a man at the distance of his length. The advance guard, huddled together in the road, on account of the nature of the ground, was allowed to pass, and the rest were fired upon and immediately surrounded by the mounted men. What could infantry do? They fired, but were nearly all taken prisoners. The officer in command was seriously injured at the second fire, and this, with the cheers of the enemy, discouraged our men. Only nine escaped of the guard. The wood-cutters all returned in safety, and one of them, concealed in the bushes, overheard the rebels, furiously angry because they had failed in their special object—the capture of the teams. Lieut. WALKER, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, the officer in command of our men, was shot through the neck, and is supposed to be mortally wounded. DICKINSON, the rebel leader, came to him and expressed his sympathy for him, gave him his own haversack to put under his head, protected him from robbery, and obliged his men to restore the watch of one of the privates who was killed. His name was BURNS, from Greenwich, Conn. He had a son in the same regiment, (the Tenth Connecticut,) and a nephew. The nephew was taken prisoner. I send you a list of the names of the missing men, who all belonged to the Tenth Connecticut:

NAMES OF MEN KILLED AND TAKEN PRISONERS DEC. 30, OF THE TENTH REGIMENT, C. V.

Company A—Privates John Shephard and George Seward.

Company B—Corporal Risley; privates Post and Parker.

Company C—Private John Hollister.

Company D—Privates Owen and Reid.

Company E—Privates Davis and Bryan.

Company F—Privates Chesley, Bruto and Champlin.

Company G—Privates Wood and Whaley.

Company H—Privates Andrew Johnson, Wm. H. Johnson, John Lebar.

KILLED.

Company I—Privates Wm. Burns, Chamberlain and J. H. Burns.

Company K—Private George Barton.

When the news of this affair reached Col. OSBORN, he was at brigade drill, and the two regiments happened at the moment to be drawn up in line of battle. He ordered the Twenty-fourth to the pursuit, and all was done that could be done with infantry. With a few companies of cavalry, DICKINSON might have been driven into the St. John's River in a short time. The city itself is in no danger, for there is but one way of entrance and that near the camp. Besides, there are no stores of provisions here and nothing to tempt an attack. It is very vexatious to have our brave fellows picked off in this way and carried to a captivity almost worse than death. It is not two weeks since their own Chaplain gave them an account of his sufferings in prison among the rebels.

We have the gratifying intelligence by a Savannah paper which has found its way here, that four of the fellow-prisoners of Rev. Mr. TRUMBULL, have succeeded in escaping from Columbia, S. C., and are probably by this time in a place of safety.

JAN. 4.—A boat has arrived since the 1st, bringing Gen. AIKEN, of Connecticut, for the reënlistment of veterans, but none have gone out, and it is uncertain when our letters can leave. We lead a Robinson Crusoe sort of life.

The weather is somewhat surprising to those who leave the North, on account of the "sudden changes." On the 31st the thermometer stood at 80° in the shade. In less than forty-eight hours the ice was an inch thick! Yet no one takes cold, but every one *feels* cold, and this more perceptibly on account of the scarcity of wood, the negroes not daring to go out for it since the recent attack. To-day we can sit in a room without a fire, and, when this pouring rain is over, we expect every thermometer to do its duty, and resume its proper position at about 60° or 65°.

JAN. 6.—Lieut. WALKER died very suddenly on the morning of the 3d. His physician gave no encouragement to hope for his recovery; but he suffered so little pain, and could take food so comfortably, that, I think, he did not consider himself in great danger. He was about twenty-three years of age, and from Boston. His funeral was attended on the 5th with military honors. His remains will be conveyed to his friends. The Chaplain who officiated at his funeral, among other remarks suited to the occasion, mentioned, with gratitude, the conduct of the rebel Captain toward the unfortunate young man. Let all similar good deeds be duly chronicled and meet with their just reward of praise, and a better feeling will exist on both sides.

S. G.

OUR FOLLY ISLAND CORRESPONDENCE.

Progress of the Siege—The General Aspect of Affairs—The Flag on Fort Strong.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Friday, Jan. 15, 1864.

NO CHANGE IN THE SITUATION.

After an absence of one month from the Department of the South, I have returned to find military operations in nearly an unchanged condition. This army, like all the armies at the present unfavorable season, seems to be employed in passing the time in a manner agreeable and congenial until the coming Spring shall open with its renewed prospects of additional strife, and, we hope, continued victories. The importance attached to the result of the next campaign, not of this army alone, but of the combined forces of the Union, is appreciated by both officers and men. A will to accomplish the great event which shall hasten forward the dissolving-view of this fearful conflict is clearly depicted on the countenances of the brave soldiers here assembled, and the nation may be assured that when the proper time to act arrives, the soldiers under GILLMORE will not be wanting in the display of bravery and perseverance. It is not proposed in this correspondence to promulgate absurd and exaggerated views tending to incite the public mind with ancipations of the capture of Charleston within a brief period. That particular subject has already been discussed so often, and the time when the culminating blow shall have been given fixed so definitely and frequently, that it is reasonable to believe the people at home, having failed to realize the chronicled expectations, are heartily weary of further speculation, and desire either substantiated facts or complete silence. I will neither give nor accept wagers pending on the future history of Charleston. We have the same encouragement to-day that the city will speedily fall into our hands, as existed three and four months ago—no more. Its fate will be decided by the fortunes of war, when the land forces shall have received orders to make an advance movement. While everything betokens a favorable issue for us, it may not be out of place to casually refer by way of contrast to the hopes and fears of the South as evidenced by their own citizens and exhibited in the columns of their newspapers. It is well known that hundreds of rebels have recently abandoned Dixie and sought shelter in the large cities of the North. Some profess to be deserters, others refugees. Of the number who have thus changed their places of abode, a proportionate share passed through the lines of this department. In their statements concerning affairs at the South, they agree, as a general thing, as to the despondent feeling of the populace; also, the symptoms observable of a real difficulty in procuring sustenance for the army. The citizens manage to obtain a comparatively good supply of the common necessities of life, but it cannot be denied the soldiers are woefully pinched for even a limited allowance. If the army cannot be supplied, then the rebel cause must fail, and, in the opinion of the fleeing rebels one more successful campaign by our forces would so contract the enemy's lines, that he would find it impossible to gather provisions sufficient to maintain his troops three months. The extracts from rebel journals found in Northern papers go far to sustain the plausibility of these statements, beside touching upon other topics of vital importance. We are impressed with something of that conviction so predominant at the North, that one more vigorous effort will seal the fate of the rebellion. With returning Spring that effort will be made, and the Department of the South will be found in the advancing columns.

A CELEBRATION AT FORT STRONG.

On Tuesday last, the American flag was hoisted for the first time over Fort Strong. The event was attended with all the ceremony usually observed on such occasions. By invitation of Capt. STRAHN, of the Third Rhode Island artillery, the Commander of the Fort, a large assemblage of officers were present, among whom were Gen. TERRY, Gen. EAKEN, of Connecticut, Col. DAVIS, Capt. HAMILTON, Col. DAHLGREN, Mr. A. L. STIMSON, of Adams' Express, and numerous other military and civic personages. At the proper moment the flag was raised by Capt. STRAHN, assisted by a sergeant. The act was accompanied by a salute of thirty-five guns fired at intervals of fifteen seconds from the pieces mounted in Fort Strong. The salute was succeeded by cheers for the flag and for Gen. TERRY. Appropriate speeches were listened to from Gen. TERRY, Gen. EAKEN, Capt. HAMILTON, Mr. A. L. STIMSON and others, after which the entire party repaired to one of the bomb-proofs, and partook of Captain STRAHN's sumptuous hospitality. Toasts were freely given and responded to, and every one seemed to enjoy to an unbounded extent the entertainment offered. One table was lighted by candles placed in the bore of 10-inch shells which the enemy had fired at the fort, the shells having been first relieved of their combustible contents before receiving the candles.

By way of diversion, the group were favored with witnessing a few shot thrown from Fort Putnam into Charleston. The firing was replied to by Fort Simpkins on James Island, but without causing any damage. Shelling Charleston is now an every day occurrence; and although the effect is none the less disastrous to the city, still the gun practice does not exalte the curiosity that it once did among our troops.

RE-ENLISTMENTS.

In proof that the Government is fully sustained in the war policy it has adopted, it is only necessary to state that regiments whose term of service has expired are reënlisting in large numbers. In some instances, entire companies have reëntered the field. Out of 450 men of the Tenth Connecticut, nearly 300 have signified their readiness to continue in the service. The Thirty-ninth Illinois have shown an equally commendable spirit, and the same can be said of several other regiments. Too much praise cannot be given to these veteran troops, who, notwithstanding they have toiled two and three years in the noble work of restoration, are again willing to come forward and lend their aid in completing the task so auspiciously progressing.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Chaplain HUDSON, of the Volunteer Engineer regiment, gave the first of a series of Shakesperian lectures, last evening, at Masonic Hall. The attendance was quite large, consisting mainly of officers. The ability of Chaplain HUDSON to discuss the subject in a manner classic and entertaining, is not doubted for a moment by any one who has had the pleasure of listening to him, and the reputation as a lecturer he has achieved at the North guarantees him a full audience wherever he is announced to speak. The lecture last evening did complete justice to the subject, and every one present expressed himself highly pleased with the manner in which it was treated. The proceeds are to be expended for the benefit of the regiment.

Surgeon W. A. SMITH, recently assigned to the Forty-seventh New-York regiment, arrived at Hilton Head on Monday last. His popularity traveled in advance of him, and when he touched the pier he was immediately surrounded by his friends, and conducted to the camping ground of the regiment. We speak knowingly when we say Surgeon SMITH could not have fallen into better hands.

On Sunday night, the fleet off Charleston was aroused at noticing what were first supposed to be torpedoes floating toward the vessels from the inner harbor, but which only proved to be portions of old wrecks that had probably been used in the line of obstructions. Signals were exchanged among the fleet, and preparations made for action; but, of course, under the circumstances, the fight was postponed.

In a day or two, Gen. GILLMORE intends removing his headquarters from Folly Island to Hilton Head. This is, by no means, to be considered as a retrograde movement. The Department, reaching, as it does, from the Northern end of Morris Island to the extreme Southern end of Florida, embraces hundreds of miles, and it will be seen at a glance that a grand central point, like Hilton Head, is required to establish a firm military policy along the entire line.

The following General Orders have a very important signification, and will be read with interest:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH,
HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
FOLLY ISLAND, S. C., Jan. 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—The following order from the War Department is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 22, 1863.

Ordered: That Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE, commanding the Department of the South, be and he is hereby authorized:

First—To enlist and organize all the colored troops that can be recruited within his Department, the said enlistments to be in accordance with the rules and regulations of the service and of the War Department, relating to the organization of colored troops, and such further orders as may from time to time be given by the Department.

Second—Gen. GILLMORE is authorized to appoint a Board for the examination of white persons to officer the regiments and companies so raised by him, and to make provisional appointments of the persons passed by said Board, and appointed by him, reporting their names to this Department for its approval, and if approved, such persons will be commissioned by the President, as in other cases of colored troops. He may also appoint a Mustering Officer, and have the officers and troops mustered in at such times as he may deem proper.

Third—The troops so raised may consist of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and in such proportion as Gen. GILLMORE may deem most beneficial for the service; their pay and allowance to be in accordance with the Act of Congress, and the rules and regulations of the service respecting colored troops, but a bounty may be allowed, not to exceed the sum of $10, payable out of the fund for procuring substitutes, as in the case of recruits in the Department of Virginia.

Fourth—All other authorities for raising colored troops, within the Department aforesaid, shall be subject to the direction of Maj.-Gen. GILLMORE until further orders.

Fifth—That Gen. GILLMORE is authorized, under the foregoing regulations, to procure recruits from Key West, or in the States of Georgia, Florida and Alabama, not, however, so as to interfere with the engineer service at Key West.

Sixth—All the colored troops now in the Department of the South, or that may be recruited therein, or that shall be sent forward, may be organized in such brigades, divisions and corps as Gen. GILLMORE may deem most advantageous to the service, he making report to Maj. FOSTER, Chief of Bureau in the War Department for organizing colored troops.

Seventh—The colored troops to be called United States troops, and be numbered by regiments, in consecutive order, as organized.

By order of THE SECRETARY OF WAR,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adju't.-General.
By command of Maj.-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.
ED. W. SMITH, Asst. Adju't.-General.
Official: W. J. M. BURGER, Asst. Adju't.-General.

Intelligence reaches me this morning of the loss of two naval officers who were present at the flag-raising at Wagner last Tuesday. They were the Executive officer and Paymaster of the monitor *Catskill*. It was very dark when they took the small boat to return to the monitor, and it is feared they lost their course and were captured by the rebel pickets. The boat's crew shared the same fate. As yet nothing has been heard of the officers or oarsmen.

WHIT.

Snow-Storm at Cairo.

CAIRO, Monday, Jan. 18.

A violent snow-storm prevailed here from early last evening until noon to-day. Some six inches of snow have fallen. The weather is now clear.

There is no news from below.

For Boston.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Monday, Jan. 18.

The steamship *Columbia*, Capt. LEITCH, from Galway, sailed for Boston this morning.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Military and Political Situation of the Rebellion.

The Rebel Conscription and Its Effects.

Alarming Phase of the Food and Supply Question.

Retaliation for the Execution of Guerrillas.

We have received files of Richmond papers up to the 15th inst., from which we take the following interesting extracts:

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

LONGSTREET'S ARMY.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 8.

It is expected that LONGSTREET's forces will winter in their present position. His headquarters are at Russelville, and the lines of his cavalry extend to Morristown and Mossy Creek. It is said the army will be able to get sufficient supplies and an abundance of long forage in the Valley of the Chickey and French Broad Rivers.

The position is one of the most advantageous on the theatre of this war. It is on the flank of THOMAS' army. It threatens the enemy's communications through Knoxville and Nashville. It is within thirty miles of Cumberland Gap. It is on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, which, we understand, will be completed to LONGSTREET's Headquarters in three weeks, and thus, in case of emergency, bring the Army of Tennessee within supporting distance of Richmond. It is, in short, the controlling position between LEE and JOHNSTON, and at the same close enough to Kentucky for the easy invasion of that State whenever the signal may be given for such a movement.

We are pleased to be assured that the sufferings in LONGSTREET's command have been grossly exaggerated by reports. It is asserted that the soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia have, at various times, (for instance, when the army came out of Maryland, after the battle of Sharpsburg,) been in much greater distress than the Tennessee troops. But few of the soldiers are actually barefoot, although many of them have their feet cased in moccasins. A large number of shoe-shops have recently been established in LONGSTREET's army, sufficient to provide for it during the Winter.

We hear one invariable story of the bad management and demoralization of our cavalry in the West. Many of the cavalrymen are rather freebooters and speculators than soldiers. It is said to be not unusual to see, in Tennessee, a cavalryman leading his beast laden with spoils like a sumpter mule, and flanked with sides of leather, &c. A reorganization of our entire cavalry force in the West has been recommended to the Government on the highest authority, and it is reported that the whole force will be united under BUCKNER.

A DIFFICULTY BETWEEN M'LAWS AND LONGSTREET.

From the Richmond Examiner.

An Atlanta paper gives a version of the difficulty, heretofore referred to in these columns, between Gen. LONGSTREET and Gen. MCLAWS. It alleges that Gen. MCLAWS received a peremptory order from Gen. LONGSTREET to proceed at once to Augusta and there report to the Department at Richmond. Gen. MCLAWS made inquiry as to the cause of this order, when he was informed by Gen. LONGSTREET that he (Gen. MCLAWS) has disapproved of the course pursued by himself ever since he left Chattanooga for Knoxville, and even all subsequent movements; that his disapproval of the Commanding General's movements was creating discussion, and, for the good of the service, he would relieve him from command.

JO. JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

The Atlanta (Georgia) *Confederacy* gives the following as the latest intelligence received of the military situation in Tennessee:

"Accounts from Dalton are all very nearly to the same purpose. Gen. JOHNSTON has quietly assumed command of the forces, and, with his usual unostentatious style of procedure, is doubtless engaged in all which can be done. He is regarded by every one, in and out of service, with affectionate confidence, as a patriotic man of great abilities. The troops are gradually finding shelter in rude huts, which are going up around the town, although the inclemency of the weather defies much of comfort or good cheer. Dalton is the Valley Forge of the Western campaign. No advance or activity of movement is expected shortly. It is believed that the enemy is in no condition to fight, even if the condition of the roads permitted a forward movement. The weather is clear and very cold.

We have conversed with a gentleman just from Bristol. He informs us that the condition of the campaigns in East Tennessee is prosperous and hopeful. It is considered that BURNSIDE will not be able to hold his position at Knoxville. Our forces have completely cut off his communication with Cumberland Gap, and his troops are on short rations. At Chattanooga the enemy is also reported on short allowance, by parties recently out from that vicinity. On the lower Tennessee, bodies of cavalry seem to be organizing for the coming Spring campaign. Our scouts in the region of the Tennessee line are said to be well regulated."

THE RAID IN HARDY COUNTY.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

CAMP NEAR NEWMARKET, Jan. 9, 1864.

We have just returned from a ten days' raid behind the enemy's lines. Our force consisted of a portion of FITZ LEE's cavalry division, under Gen. CHAMBLISS, and ROSSER's brigade, under Gen. ROSSER—all under the command of FITZ LEE.

FITZ LEE's division had already been reduced by his pertinacious, but ineffectual efforts to capture AVERILL, to but a moity of his proper number; while ROSSER's brigade had just achieved a successful tour around MEADE's army, and, as a matter of course, was greatly diminished. We started with about 1,100 men in all. It was raining when we started, and soon commenced snowing. Many consoled themselves for such an inauspicious beginning with the old adage that "a bad beginning makes a good end." We hoped against hope, and kept up light hearts, though at every step the weather and the roads got worse. As we entered the mountainous regions, the snow became hail, and snow and rain, and they all mixed and froze as they fell. The roads were like sheets of glass, while the little mountain streams, that the road crossed and recrossed a thousand times, with their icy battlements and buttresses at every ford, presented barriers more formidable than large rivers.

It was impossible to get the artillery and the wagon train over the first mountain, It was as much as could be expected of a horse to transport himself up and down those icy inclined planes. So the wagon train and artillery after waiting awhile, for more favorable weather, were sent back.

The second day the weather became worse, and on the third day it was no better. Many of the men, frost-bitten and frozen, fell out of ranks, and stopped at the farm-houses, waiting for a thaw. FITZ LEE, however, pushed on, after recruiting a day at Moorfield, in Hardy County, Va.

Fording the south branch of the Potomac, we entered the Moorfield Gap, in the Patterson Creek range of mountains. This range of mountains has acquired a sort of historical importance, from being regarded, by general consent, as the dividing line between Union and Secesh. All the gaps in the mountain, including pig-paths and highways, have been blockaded by the Yankees with falling timber, except those that they have garrisoned. Removing the obstructions which were found there, our column gradually succeeded in worming itself through this gap.

As the head of the column emerged and came in view of the Patterson Creek Valley, to the astonishment and delight of every one a train of forty wagons was discovered meandering "its slow length along." On it came, right into our ravenous jaws.

In the rear of the train marched an infantry guard of one hundred men. As soon as they passed our front, ROSSER's brigade darted down the mountain side after them, leaping fences and ditches in their course, and galloping with headlong fury over the frozen swamps that filled the valley.

Every wagoner in the train could see ROSSER, with his brigade, dashing like a thunderbolt down the mountain side after them, with a war whoop that penetrated to their very souls as it echoed and reëchoed along the valley. Presto, cheque! and immediately, as if by the power of a magician, the unsuspecting train that was pursuing the even tenor of its way, became a surging, chaotic mass.

Driver after driver leaped from his post of duty and ran to the woods. The mules, however, in many cases did not abate their speed, but, as if shunning a fate that consigned them to the short rations of Dixie, redoubled their energy and refused to be halted. All the wagons were captured, and about sixty of the guard, who at first ran without firing, until they had gotten a position on a hillside flanked by an impassable ditch, and here they made quite a stubborn resistance for a while.

That same evening General CHAMBLISS went up the creek a short distance, and, having invested a stockade fort of the enemy, garrisoned with twenty men, obtained its surrender.

The next morning we proceeded down the valley of Patterson's Creek, collecting all the cattle and horses that could be found—the Yankee garrison at Williamsport having set fire to their fort and escaped to the mountains when we approached.

The next day we invested Burlington, where the Yankees had constructed a fort impregnable to an enemy armed with merely small arms.

Here again they set fire to their fort, and took to the woods. We succeeded, however, in capturing fifteen or twenty of them.

Gen. LEE then sent his cattle and disabled men toward Romney, and with the rest of his command, now reduced to little over 400 men, proceeded toward Ridgeville, where he encamped. The next morning, at 4 o'clock, we took up the line of march for New-Creek, but by the time we reached the top of Nobby Mountain, within seven miles of New-Creek, the weather became so intolerable that we turned back, and coming on through Romney, thence through gorges and over mountains of ice, toiling for several days, we reached the valley.

The object of the expedition was, I believe, to get cattle. Six hundred of these and about 300 horses, 30 wagons and 320 mules—not to mention about 100 Yankees—were the fruits of this expedition. When it is remembered what natural obstacles were encountered and overcome, what a Siberian Icebergian spell of weather reigned during the whole trip, it will be a matter of surprise that the trip was made at all, without considering the importance of its results. Dr. JOHNSON said: "The wonder is not that bears dance so well, but that they dance at all." So it may truly be said of this expedition, that the wonder is not that it was done so well, but that it was done at all.

BRUTUS.

GEN. MORGAN.

HIS RECEPTION IN RICHMOND.

On Jan. 8 Gen. MORGAN had a reception by the authorities at Richmond. Mayor MAYO welcomed him, and Gen. J. R. B. STUART made one of the speeches.

He spoke of his own and Gen. MORGAN's position in the service. Some people had gotten up the idea that they were rivals. If a desire to harm the enemy most and advance the Southern cause could be called rivalry, then he expected they were rivals to that extent. He was glad to know that the sleepless blade of the gallant Kentuckian would soon again be flashing over the enemy in the West, with greater power and terror to the enemy than ever. Speaking was not his *forte*, and not at all in his way. The field, and not the forum, was his place. But, while the citizens of Richmond could not expect a speech from him, he could not do less than to express the gratification he felt at the honor done the gallant MORGAN. He was worthy of that honor, and it was not unworthily bestowed.

Gen. GORDON, of North Carolina, was next called for, and followed in some remarks suggested by the occasion.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONERS.

Gen. MORGAN made a visit to Libby Prison, which is thus described:

"Gen. MORGAN, on arriving up stairs, where the prisoners 'most do congregate,' was immediately conducted into the presence of the 'author of the Maine Liquor Law,' the whilom Brig.-Gen. NEAL DOW. An introduction took place, when MORGAN observed, with one of those inimitable smiles for which he is so noted, 'Gen. DOW, I am very happy to see you here; or, rather, I should say, since you are here, I am happy to see you looking so well.' DOW's natural astuteness and Yankee ingenuity came to his aid, and he quickly replied, without apparent embarrassment, 'Gen. MORGAN, I congratulate you on your escape: I cannot say that I am glad that you did escape, but since you did, I am pleased to see you here.' The coversation then became general between the two, during the progress of which DOW admitted that his views of the South, its people and their treatment of prisoners of war had undergone a material change for the better in the last few months.

Gen. MORGAN also had an interview with the notorious Col. STREIGHT, who had several days previous to his visit been released from close confinement for attempting to escape from prison, and restored to his old place among the other officers. It has been conjectured, by persons wise in reading the motives of men by their actions, that this man hoped, on his entrance into the prison, by taking the most ultra position on the questions dividing the North and South, to become the leader and host of his fellow-captives. If such was his desire, he has most signally failed, as it is known that he is by no means popular among them; 'on the contrary, quite the reverse.' STREIGHT is a tall, raw-boned, broad-chested, sandy-haired, big-whiskered, uncouth looking man, with arms swinging like the wings of a windmill in the doldrums. He has acquired a considerable quantity of disjointed information on a variety of topics, while pasturing in the literary fields of Yankee land. Knowing a little of everything, and not much of anything, has made him a free thinker and ready adherent of all the isms peculiar to his section. He does not, it is said, believe in a God or Devil, which is not at all wonderful, considering the locality from which he hails. Gen. MORGAN said to STREIGHT, in his interview with that individual, that it was his desire to ameliorate the condition of all the prisoners in our hands, and he would do so as far as lay in his power, despite the fact that some of his own men had been tied up by their thumbs and subjected to other cruelties abhorrent to human nature for endeavoring to escade. The interview between the two seemed to be mutually satisfactory.

AN APPEAL FROM MORGAN.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S CAVALRY,
DECATUR, Georgia, Jan. 1, 1864.

SOLDIERS: I am once more among you after a long and painful imprisonment.

I am anxious to be again in the field. I therefore call on all the soldiers of my command to assemble at once at the rendezvous which has been established at this place.

Your country needs your services, the field of operation is wide and the future glorious, if we only deserve it.

Remember how many of your brave comrades are still repining in a felon's cell. They call loudly on you for help. They expect it of you. Will you disappoint them?

Come at once, and come cheerfully, for I want no man in my command who has to be sent to his duty by a Provost-Marshal.

The work before us will be arduous, and will require brave hearts and willing hands. Let no man falter or delay, for no time is to be lost. Every one must bring his horse and gun who can.

JOHN H. MORGAN.
Brig.-Gen. Provisional Army Confederate States.
Official:
R. A. ALSTON, Lieut.-Col. and Acting A. A. Gen.

REBEL RESOURCES.

A HOPEFUL VIEW.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 15.

Amid much that is gloomy in our military affairs, we find at least one subject of congratulation in the fact that, *during the past year, our supplies of arms and munitions, and our military material generally, have increased.*

Arms of approved kinds are being made with more facility, at more places and in larger numbers than at any previous time. Very valuable additions to our supplies of arms have been made during the year by importations from abroad, and thus have enabled the bureau promptly to repair the very heavy losses which were sustained in the disastrous campaign in Mississippi. In the manufacture of powder, balls, shell, &c., progress has been marked, and with some addition in the supplies of nitre from foreign sources, it is understood there will be no want of adequate supplies of superior quality. Special attention has been given to the distribution of these works in different portions of the Confederacy, so as not to leave our supplies dependent on single disasters. While not yet wholly independent in the supply of nitre, there has been, until very recently, marked increase in its production. That increase has, during the past year, nearly doubled from production. The temporary occupancy, by the enemy, of the districts of the country where the richest deposits of nitrous earth were found, has, for the present, diminished the production; but it is encouraging to know that the artificial sources of supply, in beds of nitrous earth, will soon begin to be available, and much more than supply the deficiencies which have resulted from the operations of the enemy.

The mining operations in iron, lead and coal have all been pushed forward with activity, in despite of all the embarrassments resulting from paucity of laborers and fluctuating prices, and the result has been, in each, more abundant production, and a better prospect of future sufficiency than we have yet enjoyed.

MEAT SUPPLIES.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 13.

We learn that the commissary agents in different parts of the South are taking a census of stock, not as a demand for all pork in excess of 150 pounds to each head in the family, but rather to ascertain the probable quantity of pork which can be secured for the present use of the army, and to form an estimate, from the number of stock hogs and cattle, of the future resources of the country. The delivery of the hogs on foot is now demanded by the Government agents. The loss of our beef-raising territory west of the Mississippi, by the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, reduced the supply of this article, and vigorous measures are needed to keep the troops in meat. The offal of the hogs, which is fit for food, such as the heads, backbones and spareribs, goes to supply this deficiency, and is barreled and shipped to the soldiers; such of the refuse from the slaughter-houses as cannot be used by the troops is necessary for soap grease, soap being indispensable to the cleanliness, and hence to the health, comfort and self-respect of the soldiers; the lard is used as a substitute for bacon, and no portion of the hog is lost to the service. The slaughtering is not being done on contract, but is under the charge of an officer of the Government specially assigned to this duty.

Great economy is necessary in the use of our meat supplies. It has frequently been remarked that our people are the greatest consumers of meat that have existed in the world, either in ancient or in modern times. Owing to the profusion and abundance that have heretofore been in this country, no stint or limit has been put upon consumption of animal food; and as animal food is a stimulant, like all other stimulants, the indulgence increases the appetite. The bravest and hardiest soldiers that the world has ever seen fed principally upon bread; and, in modern Europe, the people and the armies consume not one-third portion of the animal food that is consumed on this continent in proportion.

NO CROPS IN VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 12.

We regret to learn that *there is very little prospect of any considerable crops being made this year in several of the fertile counties in Southwestern Virginia.* The largest farmers in this portion of the State—Campbell, Roanoke, Charlotte, Bedford, &c.—*have pretty generally furnished substitutes and devoted their time to the production of large quantities of meat, breadstuffs, vegetables and forage.* In view of the late enactment rendering them again liable to military duty, and the consequent impossibility of attending to their plantations, these men have, as a rule, hired out their field hands to railroad or manufacturing companies, or sent them to the cities and towns to be there employed. *No corn crop will consequently be made, and but comparatively a small extent of land has been put in oats or wheat.* What little will be raised this year in these productive regions will principally be under the superintendence of the few old or disabled men, unfit for military service, and will hardly suffice for home consumption, leaving nothing for the support of the army, which has heretofore drawn abundant supplies of provisions and forage from these counties.

THE RAILROADS.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The principal railroads in the Confederacy are now sedulously engaged in endeavoring to increase their stocks, and to provide for the contingencies of future service or loss. Under the delusive expectation of an early termination of the war, the railroad companies have, heretofore, relied almost wholly on their existing stock, and made but few efforts at supply or reparation. They scarcely husbanded their resources, which, under the exhausting demands made upon them, became greatly diminished. Of late, with more experience, a wiser prescience seems to guide their management. In different parts of the Confederacy iron is now being provided and rolled for machinery and the construction and repair of locomotives and rolling stock. The Secretary of War has recommended that skilled mechanics be furnished from the army for some of the more delicate machinery needed by the railroads.

The railroad transportation is of incalculable importance to the Confederacy. Shut off from the sea, and with command of very few of its rivers, the Confederacy is dependent, almost wholly, on the railroads for communication and transportation.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 12.

The Senate, yesterday, passed the House bill, putting in the army all who have heretofore furnished substitutes. This (if the men proposed to be put in submit) will curtail the effective working force of a number of public institutions, whose names are "familiar as household words" to the public. In this category are embraced the railroads of Virginia, whose executive officers can now hardly keep them running in good order, by all the means at their command. *All Virginia railroad iron is nearly worn out, and so are the men working them.*

IMPRESSMENT.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 7.

It appears that a certain Major FRANK RUFFIN and Commissary NORTHROP have undertaken to impress the meats in the Richmond markets. The Commissary-General has been, heretofore, famous for his paltry and hen-roost robbery expedients; but in this instance his lieutenant seems to have inaugurated and conducted the raid on the butchers' stalls. A resolution was introduced yesterday in Congress to remove NORTHRUP, and it is to be hoped that it will also effect the retirement of his whole robber band of tools and subordinates. It is most seriously to be hoped that some system will be effected to feed our armies without descending to the butcher stalls, pot-houses and chicken-coops of Richmond for military subsistence.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

A MEMORIAL FROM THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

On Dec. 28, the following memorial, signed by Gens. HARDEE, STEVENSON, CHEATHAM, BRECKINRIDGE, and nearly all the other officers in command of the Army of the Tennessee, was read in the Confederate House of Representatives:

To the Congress of the Confederate States:

In the existing condition of affairs, it is hoped your honorable bodies will pardon the variance from custom of addressing you from the army. It is done in no spirit of dictation, but in the coscientious conviction that the necessities of the country demand the voice and labor of all, and that delay, even for thirty days, in enacting proper measures, may make present disorders incurable, and the dangers of the moment omnipotent for our destruction.

In our opinion, it is essential to retain, for the term of during the war, without reorganization, the troops now in service; to place in service immediately, for the same term, all other white males between eighteen and fifty years of age, able to perform any military duty; to provide for placing in service, at the discretion of the President, for the same term, all white males between fifteen and eighteen, and between fifty and sixty years of age; to prohibit substitutes; to prohibit exemption, except for the necessary civil offices and employments of the Confederate States and the several States; to prohibit details, except for limited times, and for carrying on works essential to the army; to prohibit discharges, except in cases of permanent disability, from *all* duty; to prohibit leaves and furloughs, except under uniform rules of universal application, based, as far as practicable, on length of service and meritorious conduct; to prohibit, to the greatest extent, the details of able-bodied officers and men to posts, hospitals, or other interior duty, and to place in service as cooks, laborers, teamsters and hospital attendants, with the army and elsewhere, able-bodied negroes and mulattoes, bond and free.

These measures, we think, if promptly enacted as laws, so as to give time for organizing and disciplining the new material, would make our armies invincible at the opening of the campaign of next year, and enable us to win back our lost territory and conquer a peace before that campaign shall be ended.

We beg further to suggest that, in our opinion, the dissatisfaction, apprehended or existing, from short rations, depreciated currency, and the retention of old soldiers in service, might be obviated by allowing bounties, with discriminations in favor of retained troops; an increase of pay; the commutation to enlisted men of rations not issued; and rations, or the value thereof, to officers.

In the course of the debate upon this memorial, Hon. H. S. FOOTE said:

"He chanced to know that there were men not far from where he stood—God forbid that they should be found in this Hall—who were the open advocates of a military despotism. Rumor says that this portentious symptom is not altogether confined to this vicinage, but that one or two servitors of pampered power are to be found even in the ranks of our army. Now, let him say, once for all, that he should not willingly surrender up an atom of the present controlling power over the reserved militia force of the States to the President, and add to his present dangerous capacity for mischief, especially as he was sure that he would never willingly surrender power of any kind once vested in him, and would be but too apt to seize all convenient opportunities of extending it. The President will have to show himself a little more free from his strange and unreasonable partialities and prejudices, a little more regardful of well known public sentiment, before he could yield him any increase of his military capacity. He had but little relish for the notion of establishing a dictatorship. He had not yet so far desponded as to our cause as to perceive the necessity of resorting to this ancient Roman expedient; but he would deliberately announce, that when he should consider the time for a dictatorship to have arrived, he would not be willing to vest supreme power in the person who is now the incumbent of the Presidential station; *but he should, in preference, join in selecting as our dictatorial chief, the only man in the Confederate States whom he believed it would be safe to trust with such overwhelming authority, the present illustrious commander of our Army of Northern Virginia, who, in all the attributes which are supposed to have belonged to Washington himself, is superior to any other living being.*

PUTTING CREOLES IN THE SERVICE.

In the rebel House of Representatives, on Dec. 29, Mr. DARGAN, of Alabama, introduced a bill to receive into the military service all that portion of population in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida known as "Creoles."

Mr. DARGAN supported the bill in some remarks. He said the Creoles were a mixed-blooded race. Under the treaty of Paris in 1803, and the treaty of Spain in 1810, they were recognized as freemen. Many of them owned large estates, and were intelli-

[Continued on the Eighth Page

NATIONAL POLITICS.

State Regeneration Precedent to State Restoration.

So far as the bill prepared by Mr. ASHLEY of Ohio, Chairman of the House Committee on Territories, provides for carrying into effect the President's plan for loyal Governments in the insurgent States, its proposed enactments carry a look of thoroughness in details as well as of soundness in principle. It is no doubt an anomaly to recognize a small fraction of the freemen—or any fraction whatever less than a majority—as the governing constituency for an entire State; but it is one which is forced upon the Government by events and circumstances themselves so anomalous as to commend this measure as the nearest, among all debatable ones, to the spirit and intents of the Constitution. There is a wide and obvious, although commonly unnoticed distinction, between communities that subsist as *States*, in the sense commonly accepted among mankind, and such as have come into the condition and character of our *United States*. Any civilized people occupying and possessing an ascertained domain under an organized Government is, in the former sense, a *State*,—as says Brabantio of Venice, in the play;

"Please it your grace, on to the State affairs."

The issues of the Convention of 1787, in the adoption of a new Government, dealt with these American States as sovereign to elect, each for itself, whether to unite in it or not. When, in fact, the people, acting in and as States, elected to become one in a national Union under the Federal Constitution, and to surrender to the Union all those national powers and functions prescribed in the Constitution, the consolidation was, in its very nature, and was understood to be interminable—unless by revolution, or by action of the same majority of the whole which is competent to change, or even to subvert the Constitution itself. The States no further remained sovereigns than as to rights not expressly surrendered, according to the Constitution. From the rank of *States*, in the absolute sense, they had voluntarily receded, and had assumed the restricted, but more coveted functions and capacity of *United States*.

From these brief historical facts three simple conclusions, among others, follow incontrovertibly:

First—The absurdity of any State which repudiates the relation and obligations of a *United State*, claiming any rights whatever in that character—and of any one claiming for it, *under the Constitution*, political rights or privileges:

Second—That the allegiance of an insurgent State does not cease and determine together with its lost privileges.

Third—That *Restoration* to the Union cannot ensue simply upon a cessation of hostilities, whether that is the result of subjugation or of a voluntary return of the insurgent State to allegiance; but that—whatever natural rights of a State may be supposed to continue, or whatever constitutional rights derivable purely from allegiance—the franchise which belongs to *United States* distinctively cannot revert without the concurrence of the Union, expressed through Congress, and coupled with such restrictions, as to degree and time, as Congress shall find necessary to the public safety.

Neither of these conclusions can be disputed without contradicting the ideas of equity, order and law best established among men, whether relating to things human or to things divine. No man supposes that one contracting party can annul a mutual agreement in opposition to the consent of the others, or enjoy its advantages although he fails to fulfill its conditions: no casuist would maintain that the lost breach of covenant in marriage either is healed by an offered return to fidelity or that, otherwise, the offending party is entitled to a release from the relation: and hardy must that theology be which can assert the prerogative, in behalf of rebel angels, that either their allegiance must be dissolved or their celestial privileges held in reversion against an expected day of their submission.

The bill proposed by the Chairman of the House Committee goes immeasurably beyond the President's Proclamation in this, that, while the latter announces simply the conditions upon which the Executive will recognize and maintain certain Governments in the insurgent States as being, when formed, the only republican Governments for those States known to the Constitution, the former advances the same substantially as the conditions of *Restoration*, or what is frequently denominated *Reconstruction*—a term not strikingly accordant with the power and dignity of the American Union. It cannot too strongly be impressed upon the people how clearly the Proclamation describes its own object, and explicitly excludes what does not belong to the sphere of the President's executive functions. It reads thus:

> "That this Proclamation is intended to present the people of the States wherein the national authority has been suspended and loyal State Governments have been subverted, a mode in and by which the national authority and loyal State Governments may be reëstablished within said States, or in any of them:"—and again, "It may be proper to further say, that whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats constitutionally rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to any extent with the Executive."

Thus precisely does the President refer to the Houses of Congress the subject of restoration of the insurgent States to a participation in the national councils—even to the extent of the fundamental question whether those States under their new Governments should, for a time, be restored at all. But the bill of Mr. ASHLEY, after providing for provisional military Governments until such time as the President's plan for republican Governments shall have been carried into effect in the rebel States respectively, and after stringently amplifying the President's stipulations for a free Constitution, together with an irrevocable ordinance for the same, and also with an additional stipulation against any assumption of the Confederate debt, and against other abuses, goes on, in its seventh section, to enact as follows:

> "And if a majority of legal votes shall be cast for said Constitution, the acting Governor shall certify the same to the President of the United States, together with a certified copy of said Constitution and ordinance, whereupon it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to issue his proclamation declaring the Government formed by such Constitution, and none other, to be the constituted Government of said State; and Senators and Representatives elected in compliance with the provisions of said Constitution and the laws of the United States, shall be entitled to appear in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States from such State."

The apparent effect of this enactment, if the bill should become a law, must be to vest the full representation of the insurgent States, as it would stand but for the rebellion, in the new Governments; because, since these last are to be recognized as the true and only Governments for the entire States, the last census of those States must, "in compliance with the laws of the United States," be the basis of representation. Respecting Presidential Electors the bill is not silent, but the intent is—as the preamble in this, as in other particulars, plainly shows—to admit these new States, under their new Governments at once, as *United States*; so that the representation in the Electoral Colleges is to be admitted equally with the same in the Houses of Congress.

But, immediately as we step outside of the President's avowed object, the inquiry gathers emphasis whether there are no safeguards to be insisted on, in the instance of these incipient States, not yet self-sustaining, but subsisting among, and exposed to be made fraudulent instrumentalities by an insidious population six times, or ten times more numerous. This is, in fact, the inquiry which, at the present stage of our national successes, most arouses the anxiety of sensitive and reflecting minds; for, without such safeguards, it is easily apprehended that this bill, *or any bill with the like purpose of immediate Restoration*, may turn into an unexpected resuscitation of the rebellion—may even help it to a triumph, through guile, which it must fail to obtain by arms—and may thus repeat the story of the *Trojan horse*, not this time in poetry, but in a terrific reality. The worst ground of fear, in this instance, is not the possibility that deceptive combinations may obtain control of the popular conventions, at no greater expense than the hypocrisy of a pretended loyalty, and the perpetration of perjuries unchecked by a legal penalty. The real and amazing danger is one respecting which it cannot be clear, at the present stage of affairs, that *any enactments whatsoever* could make the nation secure; but one of which the author of this bill may be, for aught that appears, wholly unconscious. It is, that the like deceptive combinations, after even helping forward the new Governments to their full prescribed conditions, may then, at the elections ensuing upon the President's prescribed act of proclaiming those Governments finally and irreversibly established, get legal possession of their Legislatures, and so also, the control of their State representations in Congress, and in the Electoral Colleges. Can any true citizen of the Union contemplate with approbation the idea of any immediate legislation whatever, if such immediacy of legislation must involve the risk of giving to the master-spirits of the rebellion, even the remotest opportunity—nay, even a hair-breadth chance, of a prize to them so inestimable—the risk of ultimately putting into their hands a national delegation, or some indefinite part of it, comprising, in approximate numbers, twenty Senators, sixty Representatives, and eighty Electors.

Let it be granted that this picture is overwrought—this view of the perils of precipitate legislation over-colored and extreme. But the question recurs, what object or necessity there is for venturing upon perils at all. The President's plan steers clear of them, while it also meets every present requirement. It is, in fact, debateable whether *immediate* restoration, in its mildest degrees, could eventuate in anything better than an incumbrance, dragging a danger in the wake of those measures which, under the President's formative wisdom and cautious regulation, offer the most ready means to revive the smouldering embers, in the revolted States, of an almost extinguished loyalty, and to supply in each the nucleus and germ of State regeneration. And what does Congress require, at present, or expect, from the counsels of men who, perhaps, will have but just thrown down rebellion, and newly desisted from treason to accept an amnesty? And, when it almost baffles the skill of our rulers to deal with events as they arise, why should legislators pledge their action beforehand respecting exigencies that are anticipated merely, and, therefore, imperfectly understood?

But if the extension which this bill proposes from mere State regeneration to immediate restoration, were less exceptionable on the score of public safety, it would still imply such an infringement of constitutional principle as ought to put this particular enactment out of consideration. For no element of our republican institutions is more definite and fundamental than a fixed basis of representation, in proportion to the ascertained population represented. Quite in sympathy with the Constitution is the President's pledge to recognize and maintain Governments, organized within the rebellion, upon his principles, as the sole republican Governments for the entire domains respectively. But neither the President nor Congress constitutionally can, under a fiction that such Governments cover the entire insurgent population, recognize them in Congress with representations ten times disproportioned in fact—or even at all disproportioned—to the constituted basis for just representation:—and, it should be added, equally disproportioned, in this instance, to the taxes those Governments will pay. And—the Constitution aside—let the inquiry be here repeated and by every reader intensely pondered what there is in masses newly emerged, in part, from a tacit and inoperative loyalty, and, in a greater proportion still, from a sympathy with secession, to commend them, on the instant, to legislative or to electoral privileges,—and especially to privileges in excess of the parallel rights enjoyed by freemen in the sturdily loyal States. Who can point to any valid precedent for holding a repentant treason and a convalescent loyalty at a premium, as seems now to be proposed, above a steadfast obedience and fidelity?

It is probable that, in the anguish of the conflict which the proposed infringement of our representative equality would most surely create, so soon as its results began to develop themselves, the originators and supporters of such an enactment would struggle, as for life, to maintain that this seventh section must be restricted, by interpretation, to a constitutional operation; but they must do it against the antagonism of an entire political party insisting upon the law as valid until duly adjudicated otherwise.

Congress is not merely justified—it ought to feel itself tremblingly invoked not to be pressed by clamor, or by sophisms, or even by an eagerness for the reëstablishment of the Constitution at once over the revolt, into any step which is not both comprehended, in its remote effects, and required by exigencies which have become matters of fact and are thoroughly understood. The rebellion has left this Union free to adopt any course for its own preservation not repugnant to natural justice or to national law. Why should legislators hesitate to proceed upon the plain maxim that *State Regeneration* ought, of necessity, to precede *State Restoration*? The most latitudinarian view of our institutions might show that, antecedently to political equality, the anticipated new Governments should have come, at least, to the stability of established realities, and to the strength and population of the smaller States now represented. State Regeneration—the primal phase of this great experiment—is what has been taken in hand by the President. His plan is simple, hopeful, vast and constitutional. It pledges him to nothing beyond his executive powers, and he has not called for any new legislation. This is not to say that any legislation in the same direction would be superfluous; but it does strongly suggest that this primal work of creating new Governments ought to have an issue unembarrassed thus early and before they exist, by provisions or discussions concerning the terms of their full reception into the Union. The Territorial Bill here commented upon, so far as it touches provisional Governments and State Regeneration is at once statesmanlike in its proposed enactments, progressive, even beyond the Proclamation itself, and vigorously responsive to the public pulse for free Constitutions. But, notwithstanding, like the old Greek prodigy which stood with every aspect of severe piety pleasing to the gods, this holds room enough in its cavernous seventh section for all the politic bands of rebeldom to enter and lie concealed. If the popular *prestige* of such a bill shall persuade loyally constituted Committees of the Houses to introduce it, *in limine*, that will certainly suggest a probability that the Houses may pass it to a standing in the citadel of the national laws—and, not improbably, with the abundant plaudits of Union-saving minds:

"Sacra canunt funemque manu contingere gaudent."

To a right popular understanding of our present political duties it is essential to hold up clearly to view the entire distinction between those ideas which have been herein denominated by the terms, State Regeneration and State Restoration. There is dominant in a multitude of minds an over-fond and delusive logic, which derives its conclusions from the feelings rather than from a comparison of facts with known truths, and which is open to almost any wild theories affecting a State. If it shall be mad enough to assist into law and practice certain of the prevalent notions concerning the rights of States, insurgent though they be, it may succeed in proving how clearly a State cannot, as the phrase is, "commit suicide," but at the expense of also proving how nearly an entire Union can.

ALEXR. C. TWINING.

NEW-HAVEN, Connecticut.

NEW BOOKS.

A HISTORY OF THE WORLD—From the Earliest Records to the Present Time. By PHILIP SMITH, B.A., one of the principal contributors to the "Dictionaries of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Biography, and Geography." In monthly parts and half yearly volumes. Part 1. 8vo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

This is the commencement of an important enterprise. Year by year the want of a universal history, general and comprehensive, not too unwieldy for ordinary use or consultation, nor yet too brief and barren; not a mere skeleton of names and dates, but a living organization, connecting the past with the present, linked into unity by its subject, man, is more and more felt. In the same proportion the difficulty of the task increases, and has had an effort so repelling on scholars that since the great *English Universal History* in sixty volumes, a vast monument of undigested learning, now about a century old, our literature and that of France has nothing to show in this field but meagre and unsatisfactory compilations like those of ANQUETIL, SEGUR, and TYTLER. Germany is richer in this department, and the works of MULLER and VON RETTECK have been transferred to English; but though more scientific in treatment they are hardly up to the modern standard of knowledge. The way is, therefore, in a measure, clear for Dr. SMITH, whose connection with the well known classical "dictionaries" is a guarantee that no resources of scholarship will be wanting to the execution of this work. His plan embraces three divisions, in which it is proposed to review the annals of our race: "Ancient History," sacred and secular, from the creation to the fall of the Roman Empire, A. D. 476, in two volumes; "Mediæval History," civil and ecclesiastical, to the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, A. D. 1453, two volumes; and "Modern History," to our own times, in four volumes. The first installment just issued includes Book I, "The Patriarchal Age and the Origin of the Nations from the Creation to the Exodus," entire, and the first chapter of Book II, "The Great Monarchies of the East from the Earliest Egyptian Traditions to the Reign of DARIUS HYSTESPIS." "The History of Egypt to the Shepherd's Invasion." The treatment of the antediluvian and patriachal period is, of course, based on the Scripture narrative. The results of the latest ethnological and linguistic research are given in the chapter, "The Division of the Nations;" and the "Ancient History of Egypt" is a careful summary of the knowledge derived from hieroglyphic interpretation, compared with the accounts of classic authors. To form a judgment from this portion of the work, it is well calculated to fulfill the writer's object, which is to relate the history of the world in the spirit indicated in his own words: "Amidst all the severing forces of climate, color, language, interest and animosity, our race forms a complete whole—one in its origin, one even in its true interest—it is destined to be one in its final consummation, and it is this that gives a unity to its history."

CHRONICLES OF THE SCHONBERG COTTA FAMILY. By Two of Themselves. 12mo. New-York: M. W. DODD.

This work is a specimen of the class of imaginary diaries and autobiographies that has been so successfully cultivated by the authoresses of *Lady Willoughby's Diary, The Household of Sir Thomas Moore, Mary Powel*, &c. *The Schonberg Family* is published anonymously, and we are not acquainted with the writer's name, though it is understood to proceed from the pen of a lady, and it is unquestionably worthy to be ranked with the above-mentioned books by Mrs. RATHBONE and Miss MANNING. Indeed, there seems something peculiarly attractive to the feminine intellect in this style of writing; all the delicate female tact finds ample room for exercise in the adaptation of the supposititious narrator to the ideas and circumstances fitting to his time and position. *The Chronicles of the Schonberg Family* is an attempt to reproduce the era of the Lutheran Reformation in Germany, as it was vividly realized in a domestic circle of the period, brought by circumstances into actual contact with the master-spirits of the movement. The Schonbergs are represented as a family whose ancestors were expelled from Bohemia as disciples of JOHN HUSS, amongst whom LUTHER, "the Great Doctor" himself, was domesticated, and lived familiarly, like one of their own cousins. It is a difficult thing to put words into the mouth of men like LUTHER, MELANCTHON, &c., that shall be appropriate and worthy of them, but such ingenious use has been made of LUTHER's sermons, letters, table talk, &c., that no sense of incongruity is felt, and the gentle pietistic tone of the writers suits well with our conception of what would be natural under the conditions implied. It is, in short, the history of the Reformation from the standpoint of the family, instead of being (as it is usually) related as an event of the largest national and European interests. It is needless to say how much the story gains in attraction viewed in this light, and how forcibly the progressive series of great events is brought home to the reader through the medium of the simple-hearted chroniclers who recognize with growing delight the new presentment of the truths for which their fathers suffered and were driven into exile from their own land. No available sources of information have been neglected by the writer that might give variety and verisemblance to the narrative. Taken in connection with HENRY MAHEW's *Boyhood of Martin Luther*, (just published,) it shows that an increasing interest in the period is gradually spreading, and demands books of more life and unction than is found in the dry bones of ecclesiastical history as usually written.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE PRISONERS AT FORT LAFAYETTE.

Military Commission for the Trial of Palmer and others.

Gen. DIX caused the following Special Order to be promulgated yesterday afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 15, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11:—Pursuant to instructions from the War Department, dated Jan. 12, 1864, a Military Commission is hereby appointed to examine and investigate the cases of persons arrested and detained at Fort Lafayette, New-York Harbor, and Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, other than prisoners of war and convicts.

The Commission will report the facts together with their recommendations in each case, to the General commanding the Department, and will try such cases as may be sent before them for trial from these headquarters.

Detail for the Commission: Col. MARSHAL S. HOWE, Third United States cavalry; Major F. S. DENT, Fourth United States infantry; Capt. ROYAL S. FRANK, Eighth United States Infantry; Major JOHN A. BOLLES, A. D. C., Judge Advocate.

The Commission will meet at Fort Lafayette, New-York Harbor, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1864, or as soon thereafter as practicable, taking up the cases of those confined at that post. Special instruction for the guidance of the Court are herewith inclosed.

By command of Maj.-Gen. JOHN A. DIX,
Commanding Department of the East.

The cases to be tried by the Court constituted as above, will include those of PALMER, BENJAMIN and others, implicated in running goods through the blockade, or conniving at breaches of both the revenue and military laws.

The action of Gen. DIX, as shown by the above order, was foreshadowed by an article in the TIMES of last week.

Tragedy in Fifth-Avenue.

A GENTLEMAN MORTALLY SHOT BY A BURGLAR—COURAGE OF THE VICTIM'S WIFE.

A remarkable burglary was committed about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. The premises of Mr. CHARLES WALLIS, situated on the southwest corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street, were entered by burglars. The thieves effected an entrance through a window on the first floor, opening on Forfifth-street. Two or three servant girls occupied rooms through which the robbers passed. The girls were awakened by the noise, but their fears kept them quiet, and they allowed the robbers to pass on to the room occupied by Mr. and Mrs. WALLIS. One of them entered the room, and began to search the pockets of Mr. WALLIS' pantaloons for money. Mrs. WALLIS was awakened by the noise, and, raising herself in bed, discovered, by means of a dimly burning gas-light, what was going on. She promptly and as coolly as possible inquired what he was doing in the room.

The burglar instantly drew a navy revolver, pointed it at her head, and told her that if she made the least noise he would blow her brains out. The heroic woman was not to be thus terrified. Although repeatedly warned that her life and that of her husband would be sacrificed if she made any noise to awaken Mr. WALLIS, who was sleeping at her side, she did not heed the threat. On the contrary, she aroused him from his slumbers as speedily as possible. As Mr. WALLIS arose in his bed, the burglar, true to his threat, pointed his pistol at the victim's head and fired. The ball entered on the right side of his nose, just below the eye, and lodged somewhere in his head. The surgeons who are in attendance upon him were unable to find its location up to a late hour last evening. The wound is a very serious one, and little or no hopes are entertained of his recovery. The burglar, after firing the pistol, hastily retreated through the window by the way he entered. As he was passing out his accomplice, who was keeping watch on the outside, fired another pistol, but fortunately this shot did no harm. It was doubtless fired for the purpose of intimidating such of the inmates as might be disposed to give the alarm.

Mrs. WALLIS, when called upon yesterday by the reporter, said that about two years ago a burglar entered the same window, while the family were asleep, and stole $100 from the pocket of Mr. WALLIS, with which he made his escape. From all the testimony in her possession she is confident that he is the same man who shot Mr. WALLIS on Sunday morning. The latter is a native of Germany and is a very respectable citizen of the Nineteenth Ward.

City and County Taxes for 1864.

Comptroller BRENNAN having at last sent in the long-looked for City Budget, and the County Budget having preceded it in a public presentation, an approximation to what will be the figures of the Tax Levy for 1864, may be made with a degree of closeness sufficient to indicate to tax-payers what their obligations in the tax-paying line will amount to this year. The County Budget, submitted to the Supervisors in December, is before their Committee on Annual Taxes, and foots up over $5,000,000. The City Budget was sent in to the Board of Aldermen on last Friday, and was referred to their Finance Committee. Both budgets were presented in brief form, so as to exhibit to the City and County authorities the Comptroller's estimates at the earliest practicable moment, while the usual details showing the authority for the expenses included in the estimates and the bases of the respective footings, and which involve a vast amount of labor, care and research to prepare, were yet incomplete. All of this *minutiæ* is yet to be spread before the Supervisors and Common Council. That relating to the City comprises about two hundred pages of printed matter—more than was ever before compiled; while that relating to the County is quite as voluminous. Nearly the whole of this information has been put in proper form for publication, and most of it is in the hands of the printers. The indexes are also quite ready, so that the whole will be in readiness to lay before the respective Boards in the course of two or three weeks. The Comptroller and his assistants are working upon it without regard to time or regularity of hours, and are anxious to have it off their hands, but not until it is as thoroughly complete as they can make it. The two documents, when finished and printed, will be most interesting glossaries to the Comptroller's estimates, giving an insight to City and County affairs and management with more directness and fullness than could be obtained from the closest analysis and condensation, possible to be made of the annual reports of all the departments. It is probable that neither the Supervisors or the Common Council will make any appropriation till these explanatory sequels to the budgets come to hand.

The City budget foots up over $8,000,000. The two budgets, as presented by the Comptroller, show an aggregate of $13,500,000. The estimates for the City, as has heretofore been noticed in the TIMES, are low, and probably will be increased and added to by the Common Council and the Supervisors, to say nothing of the Legislature, to an extent making a grand total of $15,000,000. Deduct from this the respective amounts which the Comptroller estimates as derivable from the General Fund accounts of City and County, and the surplus revenues of the sinking fund for the payment of interest on the City debt, which in all amount to about $1,300,000, there is left as the probable sum to be raised by tax, $13,700,000.

The tax levy for 1863 was upward of $12,000,000, and imposed a rate of a fraction over two per cent. on the valuation of the real and personal estate to realize it. What the valuations will be this year it is impossible yet to say, even approximately. They have all been made, and on the 11th inst. the Tax Commissioners spread the books out on their counters for the inspection of the tax-payers. There the books will remain, undergoing the scrutiny of property-owners and such mutations as the Commissioners may, in their judgment, deem proper should take place, after hearing complaints of parties concerned, and who think their property has been improperly assessed, till the close of April, when the books will be footed, and the figures submitted to the Supervisors. Presuming that the valuations will not be less than last year's, it may be set down as very nearly correct that the rate of taxation for 1864 will be two and a half per cent. The estimates in the Comptroller's Budget, which are low, and those which are likely to be increased, will be noticed at an early day.

Naval Movements.

EXTRA CHARGES FOR IRON-CLAD MEN-OF-WAR.

In compliance with orders from the Navy Department, Rear-Admiral GREGORY has appointed a Board of officers to convene, for the purpose of investigating the justice of the claims made by iron-clad contractors for extra charges in altering armored vessels. The claimants state that they have been put to thousands of dollars of expense for alterations in vessels for following the original plans of which they contracted. Several officers connected with the iron-clad depot in this City are on the Board, and it is probable that the contractors will carry their point, as there seems to be no disposition on the part of the Government or its officials to deny the facts stated.

The most important alterations have recently been made in the plans of the twenty light draft vessels-of-war now in course of progress at the different shipyards in the country. The nature of these alterations it would not be proper to divulge.

ADDITION OF A SPLENDID SHIP TO THE NAVY.

For several years the line-of-battle ship *Franklin* was lying at the Navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., in progress of conversion from a sailing vessel to a steamer. Work ceased on her for five or six years, and it was feared that she would never be finished. Some months ago, however, the present Navy Department resolved to finish the work, and sent orders to the commanding officer of that Navy-yard to have it executed with promptness and without delay. The vessel is now nearly ready for sea, and it is said will be reported fit for active service on the 10th of February. The Government has changed her name to the *New-Hampshire*. This is the famous vessel that OMAR PASHA (Rear-Admiral of the Turkish Navy,) and suite, traveled in all the way from Washington to Kittery, in 1858, to visit that place upon the invitation of the Maine and New-Hampshire Senators. The Constructing Engineer attached to the Admiral's suite, as well as the Admiral himself, pronounced it the best model and most beautiful specimen of naval architecture they ever saw. The cost of the conversion has been very large, probably as much as $300,000.

THE BLOCKADE OF WILMINGTON.

The telegraphic dispatches of the press have alluded to a statement furnished by Admiral LEE to the Navy Department, relative to the number of blockade runners captured off Wilmington since July 12, 1863. The following is a correct table:

JULY 12.—*Kate*; chased, beached, hull rescued.
24.—*Merrimac*; captured.
AUG. 18.—*Hebe*; chased, beached and destroyed.
SEPT. 22.—*Juno*; captured.
15.—*Arabian*; chased and went to pieces on bar.
23.—*Phantom*; chased, beached and destroyed.
OCT. 6.—*Elizabeth*; beached and destroyed by crew.
11.—*Druro*; chased, beached and destroyed.
22.—*Venus*; chased, beached and destroyed.
NOV. 4.—*Margaret and Jessie*; captured.
9.—*Robert E. Lee*; captured.
9.—*Ella and Anna*, captured.
10.—*Ella*; captured.
11.—*Cornubia*; captured.
21.—*Banshee*; captured.
DEC. 7.—*Ceres*; beached and partially destroyed.
12.—*Beauregard*; chased, beached and destroyed.
20.—*Antonica*; chased, beached and destroyed.
JAN. 3, 1864.—*Bendigo*; beached.
6.—*Dove*; chased, beached and destroyed.

Letter from the President in Regard to the Death of the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes.

The following letter, on behalf of the President, was received by the Very Rev. Administrator of the Diocese:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1864.

To the Very Rev. Wm. Starrs, Administrator of the Diocese of New-York:

VERY REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: The President of the United States has put into my hands the invitation to the funeral obsequies of the late Archbishop HUGHES, with which he was favored by you.

While it was impossible for him to accept the invitation, he has, nevertheless, earnestly desired to find some practicable mode of manifesting the sorrow with which he received intelligence of that distinguished Prelate's demise, and his sympathy with his countrymen, and with the religious communion over which the deceased presided, in their great bereavement. I have, therefore, on his behalf, to request that you will make known in such manner as will seem to you most appropriate, that having formed the Archbishop's acquaintance in the earliest days of our country's present troubles, his counsel and advice were gladly sought, and continually received by the Government on those points which his position enabled him better than others to consider.

At a conjuncture of deep interest to the country, the Archbishop, associated with others, went abroad and did the nation a service there, with all the loyalty, fidelity and practical wisdom which, on so many other occasions, illustrated his great ability for administration.

Humbly hoping that the loss which the Church and the State have sustained in the removal of the Head of your Archdiocese may, through the blessing of God, be repaired, so that what has been an unspeakable gain to him may not be a permanent cause of sorrow to them, I have the honor to be,

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

An Attempt at Kidnapping.

On Saturday morning at about 10 o'clock, as Col. D. T. VAN BUREN, Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of the East, was passing Layfayette Hall, the headquarters of Gen. SPINOLA's recruiting depot, he saw an intoxicated man struggling in the hands of a runner named CONLAN, who was endeavoring to drag him into the hall. Upon inquiring into the matter, the man told Col. VAN BUREN that CONLAN was dragging him inside to enforce him to enlist, but he did not wish to do anything of the kind. Upon hearing this Col. VAN BUREN gave orders for the man's release, and wrote a letter to Gen. SPINOLA condemning such practices, to which was returned the following answer:

LAFAYETTE HALL, NEW YORK, Jan. 15, 1864.

Col. D. T. Van Buren, A. A. General Department of the East:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date in regard to the arrest of a person that was ill treating a citizen. I have discharged the person with a reprimand, and at the same time informing him that I would take the necessary steps to have him sent to Fort Lafayette if he ever appeared here again.

I am very glad that my attention was called to the matter, as I am anxious that all such abuses should be remedied.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully yours.
F. B. SPINOLA, Brig.-Gen. Vols.

Case of John B. Holmes Tried for Homicide Committed Ten Years ago.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—BEFORE JUSTICE LEONARD.

The Court opened, yesterday, at 11 o'clock and commenced the trial of JOHN B. HOLMES, indicted, for manslaughter in the first degree in killing a policeman in 1854. The prisoner lived in Greenwich-street, near Morris, and on the night of the 20th of November, 1854, some disturbance took place in the vicinity of his residence. Several arrests were made and among others the prisoner was taken in custody by Officers GOURLEY and SHEENAN. He made some resistance and, it is alleged, drew a knife and stabbed Officer GOURLEY inflicting a wound from the effects of which he died. Prisoner was tried at the Court of Sessions in 1855, before Judge BEEBE, but the Jury failed to agree. Since then he has been in the State Prison on a conviction for another offence, and he is now again brought to trial for the first crime after ten years have elapsed. A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., appeared for the people, and Ex-Recorder SMITH for the prisoner.

Jacob L. Smith, sworn for the prosecution, testified to being present on the night of the killing; to seeing the prisoner in the hands of the officer; saw what appeared to be a knife, and saw Gourley fall just as prisoner broke away from the policeman.

Ex-Alderman Brown sworn for the prosecution, testified to being with the last witness on the night in question, and to the facts of the case as sworn to by him.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE JUDGE RUSSELL.

ABRAHAM T. RUSSELL, recently appointed by GOV. SEYMOUR to fill the vacant City Judgeship, took his seat on the bench for the first time yesterday.

HONORA MURPHY plead guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

ELIZABETH GREEN plead guilty to a similar offence, and was sent to the penitentiary for one year.

JULIA CORNELIA was tried for grand larceny and acquitted.

DANIEL WILSON was tried and convicted of grand larceny, but by consent of the District-Attorney, he was discharged upon condition of his enlisting in the U. S. Army.

The Arrest for Contraband Trading.

THE CASE OF LEWIS JAMES OLMSTEAD.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, LEWIS J. OLMSTEAD, who was arrested some two weeks ago for contraband trading, made his appearance at the Marshal's Office, having prepared an elaborate statement which he claims will completely exonerate him from all charges of having been engaged in illegal traffic. He was attended by his counsel, Mr. COX, who promises, when his client's innocence is established, grave consequences to those who caused his arrest. Owing to the absence of Surveyor ANDREWS, the case was not gone into, and was adjourned till 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Masonic Lecture.

The third in a course of Masonic Lectures was delivered, last evening, before Montauk Lodge No. 286, F. and A. M., at their hall in Brooklyn, by R. W. JOHN W. SIMONS, Past Grand Master of the State of New-York.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the hall was well filled with a most respectable and appreciative audience, among whom were many ladies. R. W. Bro. SIMONS occupied over an hour in the delivery of his address, and the subject, "What is to be done, and who is to do it," was very ably treated, engaging the entire attention of his audience, and affording them evident satisfaction.

Lieut.-Gen. Scott and Correspondents.

Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT a third time entreats the forbearance of correspondents. He still receives thrice the number of letters he can read, and a multitude more than he can acknowledge. To open applications for autographs alone, he finds oppressive, though it is long since he answered one. And he hopes to be pardoned for adding that his observations on men and events are often misrepresented by letter writers he has not seen.

Card from Mr. Richard Busteed.

NO. 102 MADISON-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
Jan. 17, 1864.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The newspapers of yesterday and to-day contain a rebel correspondence, in which my name occurs. I cannot admit that it is necessary to justify myself against any imputation of disloyalty to the Government of the United States, because, whatever may be thought of me, by friend or foe, no one will deny that I have been outspoken, and some might say, not sufficiently guarded in the expression of my opinions. No one more than I, strove to prevent the difficulties which resulted in the present rebellion. I always entertained a friendly disposition toward the men of the South, and never failed to aid in any struggle for their constitutional rights, but it is not unbecoming for me to say that when a revolt against the Union presented itself in armed force, I was one of the first to declare my unconditional loyalty to our Government, and to espouse and defend the doctrine of universal emancipation. But in the days of peace and concord I had acquaintances, and clients, and friends, some of whom abandoned our cause and myself. Among the number of these were Mr. LAMAR and Mr. TROWBRIDGE. For Mr. LAMAR I had business of importance (one suit alone involving $45,000) to transact, and with Mr. TROWBRIDGE my intercourse was pleasant and social. The rebellion broke out, and strange developments exhibited themselves. Not only private citizens, but officers of the army and navy, of high position and repute, appeared amongst the enemies of the Union. The relations between us and those who left us were not at once ended. We did not know who of the South had resolved to assist in the wicked assault upon our country.

In August, 1861, the son of Mr. B. G. LAMAR, formerly President of the Bank of the Republic in this City, addressed me a letter, revealing the plans, capacity and designs of the rebels. I hesitated as to the disposition which I should make of it. Written communications between gentlemen are regarded as sacred, and to expose them is properly considered a base proceeding; but upon reflection I deemed it my duty, as a loyal American citizen, to make the Government acquainted with the contents of this letter, and I sent the original to Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN the day after I received it. I have the acknowledgment of it from the General through his aid-de-camp, with the General's "best thanks." This letter was written in regard to business exclusively professional, which I had in charge for Mr. LAMAR; but he thought proper, after disposing of that subject, to give me information which I deemed important for our army to possess, and so I made it known to the General who then had command of our forces.

I do not know what is meant by the "message" which the intercepted correspondence says was to be delivered to me by Mr. TROWBRIDGE. I am sorry I cannot gratify the curious or inform myself on this point. But whatever it may have been, no one will imagine that it would have injured me to receive it, however its authorship might have prejudiced the person who sent it.

In conclusion let me say that while I abhor rebels and traitors, I am bound in justice to Mr. LAMAR and Mr. TROWBRIDGE to assert that in all their intercourse and correspondence with me, they never exhibited any quality or characteristic unbecoming loyal American gentlemen, until the letter was received which I sent to Gen. MCCLELLAN.

I would not have written so long an explanation, if I had nothing to meet but cowardly insinuations against my patriotism, but my nomination for an honorable office is shortly to be acted upon by the Senate of the United States, and in certain quarters those who have never supported our Government during the rebellion are making insidious and wicked efforts to have me defeated. Nor would I seek publicity to justify my course even if I supposed that a body of gentlemen, such as compose that Senate, would give ear to the malignant opposition I have to encounter, but I confess I earnestly desire to enjoy the confidence and esteem of the community in which I have lived from my boyhood.

RICHARD BUSTEED.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT; CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 707, 1074, 651, 870, 162, 360, 541, 794, 589.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 161, 162, 163, 145, 160, 178, 196, 209, 36, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 225, 226, 227.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 298, 299, 300, 89, 211, 148, 246, 259, 302, 309, 310, 1156, 414, 226, 398. *Part II.*—Nos. 94, 302, 303, 307, 315, 152, 400, 180½, 288, 3,244, 416, 205, 97, 325, 326.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3133, 1247, 3180½, 359, 1065, 3199, 3237, 3239, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3247, 3249, 3251, 3253. *Part II.*—Nos. 2568, 3152, 3160, 294, 3102, 2554, 2210, 2822, 3194, 3196, 3200, 3202, 3204, 3206.

Tenant Liable for Damage to Premises Leased by Him.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Thomas Merton vs. Roderick W. Cameron.—The plaintiff is the owner of the premises No. 128 East Seventeenth-street, in this City, and on the 15th of July, 1858, he leased said premises to the defendant. By the terms of the lease defendant was to have possession of the house and the use of the furniture for the space of nine and a half months, paying a monthly rent for the same of $166 66. When the lease should expire the damage to the furniture, carpets, walls, &c., was to be appraised by Mr. John D. Hughes, of Brooklyn, and whatever award he made was to be paid by Mr. Cameron. Defendant vacated the premises on the 1st of May, 1859, and shortly after Mr. Hughes examined the house and furniture, and estimated the damages they had received during the occupancy of defendant at $750. Mr. Cameron refused to pay this, and plaintiff brought this suit to recover the amount claimed. Case still on.

Owens, Gray & Owens for plaintiff; Mr. Slossen for defendants.

The Winslow Will Case.

AN IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING LAW SUIT.

This important case, involving the rights of parties to a million and a half of dollars, is now on trial at the Superior Court, Bridgeport, Connecticut, before Judge MCCURDY and a jury, and is daily exciting the attention of the public, as well from the facts disclosed as from the sympathy felt for the parties.

The object of the trial is to test the validity of the will of the late RICHARD H. WINSLOW, long a member of the well-known banking house of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., in New-York, but shortly before his death a resident of Westport, Connecticut. Mr. WINSLOW married, in 1829, a Mrs. ROBERTSON, of New-York, by whom he had three daughters. In 1852, he went to Paris, leaving his wife and children in this country, and when in Paris lived what is usually termed a "gay" life, residing there with one of the fair inhabitants of that place and passing his time in a doubtless pleasant but not very moral manner. Mrs. WINSLOW brought a suit against him in the State of New-York for divorce, on the ground of adultery, and obtained a decree in April, 1853: no defence being interposed by him. This appeared in evidence on the trial, the record of the divorce with all the evidence of the offence being produced and given in proof to the jury.

Mr. WINSLOW then returned from Paris, and bought the place at Westport, where he resided until his death, in February, 1861. In direct violation of the law of the State of New-York, which forbade his marrying again during the life of his first wife, he married a Miss FITCH, with whom he lived until his death. Shortly before his decease, while at Westport, he made a will (first destroying the one made some time previous), by which the whole of his estate, amounting to about a million and a half of dollars, with the exception of trivial legacies to his three daughters, was given to his second wife, no children resulting from his marriage with that lady. This will was admitted to probate by Judge MASON, who was also one of the witnesses to it; having been so at the solicitation of the late Mr. JOHN CLEVELAND, the lawyer who drew it.

The daughters by the first wife now seek to have this will set aside, as being made by their father when imbecile, and obtained from him by undue influence; their relations with him in his lifetime having always been of a kindly and affectionate character, and his expressed intentions having always been the reverse of the provisions of the will.

The evidence during the past week was offered in their behalf, and presented facts alike novel and interesting. Not the least curious of these was the testimony of the celebrated clairvoyant, ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, whom it seems Mr. WINSLOW consulted in 1845, first in reference to his physical ailments, and then with a view of ascertaining whether Government securities at that time were going to rise or fall. WINSLOW told him very often he had more confidence in him and felt better after using his remedies, than he did after following the advice of his regular physicians.

The daughters of Mr. WINSLOW appeared as witnesses, and gave their evidence to the uniform conduct and kindness of their father to them in his lifetime. The description of their final interview with their parent was very affecting, and drew tears from many of the audience.

The case will probably occupy two weeks more in trial, and as the leading members of the Connecticut Bar are engaged on one side or the other, a great display of legal acumen and forensic ability is anticipated, when counsel sum up the cause.

For the children, the contestants are Messrs. CHAPMAN, CARTER, BEARDSLEY, and WILSON, with whom are WM. CURTIS NOYES, and Messrs. CORBETT and GREEN, of New-York.

For the respondent, Mrs. MARY FITCH WINSLOW, are Messrs. HAWLEY, PERKINS, SEYMOUR, WAITE, and LOOMIS, with Mr. L. B. CHAPMAN, of New-York.

The Contumacious Witness in the Case of Clark vs. Brooks.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—AT CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Stephen P. Clark vs. James Brooks and Erastus Brooks.—The case of Hobson, the contumacious witness in the above case, came up yesterday morning upon an order to show cause why said Hobson should not be committed for a contempt of Court, in refusing to testify after being sworn as a witness. Mr. Cram read the affidavits upon which the motion for a commitment was made.

Mr. McKeon, in opposition, said that there was no foundation to this motion. Mr. McKeon read the affidavit of Hobson, stating that he had no intention of being disrespectful, but, under advice of counsel, he refused to answer. Mr. McKeon also read his own affidavit, stating that he had thus advised the witness.

Mr. Cram thought the witness had been treated with indulgence. He had committed a flagrant offence, and he had had his order to show cause. This was not an ordinary case. These parties were actually receivers of this Court, and it stood in the light of counsel advising the witness to give information to the Court. Mr. McKeon said it was not now a question of the merits of this case—it was a question of the right or power of the Court to punish for the contempt. He maintained that there was no power. The statute under which these proceedings were had was a peculiar one. There was nothing in it that authorized the Court to commit for a contempt after the witness had been brought up, and there was nothing in it bringing it within the provisions of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. Cram said that the power of the Court to commit for contempt was found at Common Law; the Court could not exist a moment if it had not this power. Mr. Cram said he had no malice; he did not wish to punish Hobson, he only wanted his evidence, and if he was ready to give it now they would be glad to hear him.

His Honor took the papers and said that he would render a decision this morning.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company vs. Bryant.—Motion papers wanted.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Wilson.—Judgment ordered.

Atkins vs. Dinsmore.—Motion for commission wanted.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION,
MONDAY, Jan. 18, 1864—4 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Heffernan, Hagerty, Gross, Koster, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Russell, Joyce—10.

A quorum not answering to their names at roll-call,

The President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, twenty-first instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JOHN A. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 18, 1864.

$15,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, Cou.	102	200	Harlem Prf.	105
25,000	do	102¾	500	Mich. Cen. R.	137
10,000	U.S. 5s, '65, C.	138	100	do b3	137½
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.		40	do	136¾
	Notes, Oct. & Apr.	106⅝	200	do c.	136⅜
8,000	do	106½	1200	M. S. & N. I. R.	87⅜
2,500	Ill. War Loan	100	100	do	87¾
22,000	Mo. State 6s	68⅝	1200	do	88
3,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	36⅛	100	do b10	88⅜
4,000	N. Y. C. 6s	104⅝	200	do b10	88⅜
1,000	M. C. 8s Co. 1st M.		150	do b30	89
	Sk. Fd. B.		400	do	87⅞
		121	50	M. S. & N. I. G'd	140
1,000	C., B. & Q. 8s, 1st	118	1150	Ill. Cen. R. S.	129
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	108	1000	do	128¼
2,500	Ill. Cen. R. B.	121	300	do	128⅞
8,000	do	121½	800	do	128⅝
1,000	A. & T. H. I. B.	82½	300	do	128⅜
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	93½	100	do	128¾
16,000	C. & N. W. R. 2d M.	77½	200	do opg.	129⅛
5,000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d.	100	350	do b10.	129⅛
20,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	87⅜	900	do b10.	129⅝
4,000	Penins. R. 1st M.	80	150	Chic. & N. W. R.	48⅜
20,000	Am. Gold	159⅛	1000	do	49
40,000	do	159⅝	100	do b10.	49⅛
250	Canton Co. b10	34⅛	800	Cleve. & Pitts.	114⅛
400	do	34⅜	400	do	114⅜
200	do b3	34⅜	400	do b10	115
650	Cumb. Coal Prf.	48⅛	2500	do	115
50	do b30	49⅜	3700	do	115⅛
200	do b10	49⅜	100	do	115⅛
100	do b5	49	800	do	115⅛
100	Quick. M. Co. s10	58	100	do b15.	116
200	do	58⅜	100	do b30.	116
500	do b30	59	600	Gal. & Chi. R.	114
50	Min. Min. Co.	71	100	do s60.	113⅛
200	Bucks Co. L. Co.	1⅛	250	do b30	115
50	Mar. Min. Co.	33	50	do b15.	114⅛
500	do	32⅛	500	do c.	113⅛
800	do	32	100	do s60.	113⅛
400	do	31⅜	100	do b10.	114
300	do s60	31	600	Cleve. & Tol. R.	141
300	Central Coal Co.	64⅛	100	do b10.	141⅛
400	do	65	1200	do s30.	140
100	Copake Iron Mines.	12½	3000	do	140½
100	do	12⅛	800	do b10.	141
100	Pacific M. S. S. C. b15.	224	400	do	140⅜
200	do b15.	225	200	do s10.	140⅜
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	135⅜	800	do s60.	137
300	do b10.	135⅜	9	Chi. & R. I. R.	143
300	do	135⅜	350	do s10.	144⅛
300	do	135	100	do	144⅛
200	do s60.	135	100	do c.	144
300	Erie R.	109⅛	100	do s60.	140
2550	do	109⅛	75	Chi., B. & Q. R.	129
1200	do opg.	109⅛	150	do b10.	129
600	do c.	109⅛	100	do b30.	130
1500	do p&c.	109⅛	200	do s3	128
350	do opg.	109⅛	150	do b30.	129⅛
200	do opg.	109⅝	600	Mil. & Pr. DuC. R. opg	62
200	do s30.	109⅛	100	do s3	61⅛
300	Erie R. Pr.	101⅛	20	Del., L. & W. R.	195
50	do b10.	101	200	Tol. & Wab. R.	53
300	do b15	102	350	do	54
300	do b3.	101⅛	200	do b10	55
300	Hud. R. R.	138	200	P., Ft. W. & C. b10	88⅜
300	do c.	137⅛	400	do	88⅜
100	do c	137⅞	1050	do b3	89
300	do b10.	138⅛	300	do b5	89
100	do b15.	138⅛	200	do	88⅜
50	do b30.	139	1900	do	88⅜
500	Harlem R.	99	350	do b15	89⅛
100	do	99½	300	do b30	89⅛
1000	do	100	100	do b10	89⅛
200	do s30.	100	900	do b10	89
100	do b10.	101	200	do snwk	89
241	Reading R.	117⅛	200	do b7	89
1500	do	117⅛	100	A. & T. H. R.	62
2100	do b10	118⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	61
400	do	118⅛	900	Chic. & Alt. R.	89⅛
1600	do b15.	118⅛	150	do	89⅛
100	do b5.	118⅛	250	Chic. & Alton Prf.	96
13	do	118⅛	100	Miss & Mo. R.	40
2000	Hud. R. R. Sc.	93	86	do	39

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. c.	97⅞	400	M. S. & N. I. R. b10	87⅜
1,000	Mo. State 6s	68⅜	100	do	87⅜
300	Canton Co.	34⅛	300	do	87⅜
100	do b10.	34⅜	100	do b10	87⅜
50	Cum. Coal Pref.	48⅜	2000	P., Ft. W. & Ch.	88
80	Pac. M. S. Co.	223	100	do b15	88⅜
100	do	224	200	do	87⅜
50	do	225	500	Ill. Cen. R. S. ex-dv.	124
100	N. Y. Cen. R. b30.	136⅛	600	do opg	124⅛
100	do	135⅜	100	do b3.	124⅛
200	do b20.	136	200	do b3.	124⅛
50	do	135⅜	600	Cleve. & P. R. b5.	113⅜
500	Erie R. opg.	109	800	do b10.	113
3000	do	108⅜	100	do	113
100	Harlem R.	99	900	do	112⅛
200	do	98⅜	2500	do	112
100	Hud. R. R. b10.	138	100	do	112⅛
100	do	137⅛	100	do b10.	112⅜
400	do	137	300	Gal. & Chi. R. b30.	113⅜
200	do b30.	138½	300	do	113
200	Reading R.	117	100	do b10.	113⅜
2200	do	116⅜	200	do b15.	113⅜
200	do b3.	117⅛	100	Chic. & R. I.	143⅛
200	Mich. Cen. R. b10.	136	100	do s60	140
100	do b3.	136	400	do	143
1100	do	135⅛	250	M. & P. Du C.	61
100	M. So. & N. I. G.	139			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000	Amer. Gold s3.	158⅞	200	Read. R. ex-div.	117
20,000	do s3.	158⅝	1100	M. S. & N. I. R. b3	87⅛
400	New-York Cen. b3.	135⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.	128⅜
200	do	135⅜	600	do s3	128⅜
200	do b3.	135⅛	200	do b3.	128⅜
600	Erie R. ex-div. b3	109	100	do b10.	129
500	do b10.	109⅛	700	do	128⅜
300	do c.	108⅛	400	do s3.	128⅜
800	do	108⅛	100	do b10.	128⅞
1100	do	108⅛	100	do	128⅞
200	do b3.	108⅛	300	Clev. & Pitts. s3	114⅛
200	do s3.	108⅛	1000	do c.	114⅛
200	do c.	108⅛	100	do	114⅛
300	do c	108⅛	900	do	114⅛
100	Hudson R. R. c	137⅛	500	do b3.	115
100	do s3.	137⅛	400	do	114⅛
100	do b3.	137⅛	100	do b10.	115
200	do	137⅛	200	do	114⅛
600	Harlem R.	100⅛	750	Gal. & Ch. R. ex-d.	113
400	do c.	100⅛	100	do	112⅛
1300	do	100⅛	800	do	112⅛
400	do b3.	100⅛	100	do c.	112⅛
100	do b3.	100⅛	200	do c.	112⅛
400	Mich. Cen. R. s3.	136⅛	100	do	112⅛
250	do	136⅛	100	do b3.	112⅛
50	do b10.	137	500	do b3.	112⅛
100	do c	136⅛	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	140
500	P., Ft. W. & C.	88⅛	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	143⅛
400	do b3	88⅛	100	Cumb. Coal.	49
400	do	88	100	do c	48⅛
200	do	88⅛	300	Quicksil. M. Co.	58⅛
200	do	88			

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold	159⅜	100	Hud. River R.	137
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	134⅛	200	do	136⅛
200	do	135	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	86⅛
100	do b10.	135⅛	600	Ill. Cen. R. ex-div.	123⅛
50	do b10.	135	200	do	123⅛
300	Erie R. ex-div.	108⅛	100	do s30.	123⅛
800	do b5.	108⅛	100	do at the op'ng	124
800	do s3.	108⅛	580	Cle. & Pitts. R.	113⅛
150	do	108⅛	1600	do	113
1000	Harlem R. b3	96⅛	300	do b10.	113⅛
100	do b3.	96⅛	700	Gal. & C. R. ex-d.	113⅛
200	do	96⅛	100	do b3.	112⅛
200	do b3	96⅛	100	Chi. & R. I.	143⅛
500	Reading R. ex-d.	116⅛	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	139
100	do b5.	117	200	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	87⅛
100	do b5.	117	100	do b10	88
300	do	116⅛	300	do	87⅛
300	do s3.	116⅛	300	do	87⅛
300	Mich. Cen. R.	134⅛	200	do	87⅛
100	do b3.	135	300	do	87⅛
400	do b3.	134⅛	550	Quicks. M. Co.	57
200	do s3.	134⅛	100	Mariposa Min. Co.	31⅛
100	do b3.	134⅛			

MONDAY, Jan. 18—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, Jan. 16, 1864, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 9:

Decrease in Loans	$7,018,531
Decrease in Specie	237,738
Decrease in Circulation	24,364
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	4,550,931

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 17, 1863.	Jan. 16, 1864.	Jan. 9, 1864.
Capital	$69,128,000	$69,722,508	$69,722,508
Loans	176,606,558	173,009,701	173,009,701
Specie	37,531,465	24,884,264	25,122,002
Circulation	9,241,715	6,008,182	6,032,546
Gross Deposits	217,077,912	199,504,847	209,453,013
Exchanged	52,411,909	69,493,801	64,591,036
Undrawn	164,666,003	130,311,046	134,861,977
In Sub-Treasury	13,774,007	39,230,655	38,847,028

The violent changes in the lines of Loans and Deposits on the present Bank return result from the adjustment of the new Legal Tender 5 per cents delivered by the Treasury last week, and subsequently employed to some extent as Currency in place of Loans by a portion of the Banks. The Specie line is remarkably steady, considering that $1,400,000 in Gold was paid in by the merchants for customs and $1,985,000 shipped abroad by the Bankers, during the week. The Sub-Treasury gained, net, during the week about $750,000. The Banks and Treasury together now hold $38,500,000.

The Treasury received to-day for the Popular Loan, $1,450,496; and for Customs, $477,000. The Popular Loan sold at the Stock Exchange at 102@102½ ℘ cent., including interest from 1st November.

There was no special change in the Money market from last week. There was more demand from the Brokers at 7 ℘ cent. than on Saturday, but where this could not be readily answered, at the rate, there was no difficulty in negotiating through the use of the new Legal Tenders, at 10@12 ℘ cent. The parties engaged in the Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange do not stand long on the difference.

The price of Gold, which closed at 158½ on Saturday night, left off this evening at 159½ ℘ cent. The rates of Exchange on London were not, relatively, so strong—173@173½ ℘ cent.

The Stock Exchange Board did a very heavy day's work. The magnitude of the transactions goes ahead of the excitement of last January and February; not so much, perhaps, in the number of Railway Shares sold from day to day, as in the amount involved in the settlements between the Brokers, because of the enhanced prices on the Railway list. The present speculation more closely resembles the August movement, though not yet up to it in prices. The general feeling to-day was again buoyant. The early sales were at a further advance on Saturday's best prices, and until the subsequent movements on the street and the Second Board indicated some disposition to realize profits, the sellers rather outnumbering the buyers, the prevailing temper of the market is strongly speculative, and the number of outside operators on the street and in the Brokers' offices, on the increase.

At four o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Saturday night. The afternoon sales of Illinois Central were ex-dividend of 4 ℘ cent; the transfers having closed at three o'clock. This dividend will be upon the following:

Full Paid Shares	$9,872,100
Scrip Shares, $90 each	7,566,210
Dividend Scrip	1,772,270
Total paid-up capital	$19,120,580

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	158⅝	159⅜	Mich. Central	137	134¾
U.S. 6s, 1881	105¾	106	Mich. Southern	87¾	87
N. Y. Central	134¾	135	Mich. Guarant'd	139	139
Erie	108⅜*	108¼	Illinois Cen.	129	*123¾
Erie Preferred	101*	101	Pittsburgh	112	113
Hudson	137¾	136⅜	Fort Wayne	88¾	87⅜
Pacific Mail	220½	225	Rock Island	144¾	143¾
Harlem	95¾	97	Galena	113¾	112⅞
Canton	34¾	34	Reading	117	116¾
Treas. Cer., new	97¾	97⅞	Quicksilver	57¾	57
Toledo	140	139	Cum'land Coal	48¾	48¾
Northwest	48¾	48¼	Mariposa	32¾	32

*Ex div.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Manhattan	140½	Irving	99
America	126	People's	100
City	145	Grocers'	105
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Nassau	125
Seventh Ward	135	New-York Central	130
State of New-York	103	Imp. & Traders'	108
Commerce	100	Park	125
Am. Exchange	107¾	Manuf. and Mercha's.	97

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	104	Al. & T. H. 2d Pref'd	91¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101	Al. & T. H. 2d Income	82¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	101	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100	Chi. & N. W. firsts	93
Erie seconds, '79	115	Chi. & N. W. seconds	77¾
Erie thirds, '83	111½	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	102
Erie fourths, '80	110½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86
Erie fifths, '88	109¾	M. & P. du Ch. firsts	100
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	103¾	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	112
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	111	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Hud. R. sec'ds, S. F. '85	114	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107
Hud. R. Bonds	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100
Mich. C., '69 & '72	121	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	87
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	132½	Cleve. & Pitts. firsts	105
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	118	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	100
Mich. S. seconds	103	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	81½
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F.	107¾	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	100
Ill. Central, '75	121½	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Alton & T. Haute firsts	101	Chi. & Alt. Income	93

The Fourth National Bank of New-York, five millions capital, held its first election for Directors to-day, Messrs. SAMUEL WILLETS, W. K. STRONG and WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., Inspectors. The following gentlemen were made Directors for the ensuing year. About 38,000 shares of the 50,000, were represented: Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE, FREEMAN CLARKE, DAVID DOWS, BENJAMIN H. HUTTON, O. DE FORREST GRANT, ISRAEL CORSE, ROBERT L. TAYLOR, WILLIAM H. WEBB, and R. D. LATHROP.

The annual election of officers and directors of the First National Bank of New-York was held, as required by its articles of association, on the second Tuesday in January. SAMUEL C. THOMPSON was reëlected President, and JAMES CURPHY Cashier for the ensuing year, together with the entire old Board of Directors.

The stock of the Central Coal Company (operating in the Cumberland region,) was placed upon the regular list of Stocks at the New-York Exchange to-day by a unanimous vote. As heretofore stated, we have assurances that this Company is already in active operation, and that if the present prosperity in the coal trade continues, there is every reason to expect large demands upon their mines even the coming year.

The Great Western Marine Insurance Company has declared the following dividends for the past year, as will be seen by reference to the Company's statement in our advertising columns: Six ℘ cent. in cash, interest to scrip holders; 15½ ℘ cent. in cash, interest and dividends to stockholders; 25 ℘ cent, in cash, scrip to customers. The Company also pays off the issue of the scrip of 1858, and one-half of the scrip of 1859.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer, U. S., New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,902,564 07; including for Customs, $478,000; Payments, 3,534,977 19; Balance, $38,598,241 96.

Lumber Trade of Chicago.

From the annual review of the Lumber trade of Chicago, published by the *Tribune* of that city, we extract the following statement of the

Receipts of Lumber, Shingles, Lath, &c., in Chicago, for 17 Years.

	Lumber, ft.	Shingles, No.	Lath, No.
1863	393,074,882	152,485,633	41,665,000
1862	299,365,000	131,225,000	23,880,000
1861	249,309,000	79,356,000	32,637,000
1860	255,147,000	133,578,000	30,509,000
1859	305,710,832	165,087,000	49,548,210
1858	288,616,000	125,788,000	44,517,000
1857	[illegible]	130,462,000	79,650,000
1856	441,961,900	135,876,000	79,235,120
1855	297,567,609	158,770,000	46,487,550
1854	228,336,783	82,061,250	32,431,550
1853	202,101,098	93,483,784	39,433,116
1852	147,816,232	77,080,500	19,759,670
1851	125,056,437	60,338,250	27,583,475
1850	100,364,779	55,423,750	19,809,790
1849	73,259,553	39,057,750	19,281,733
1848	60,009,250	20,000,000	10,052,109
1847	32,118,225	12,148,500	5,655,700

The above figures do not include the receipts by our Eastern Railroads, which consisted chiefly of hardwood lumber, and would probably amount to fifteen or eighteen millions of feet. In the receipts of shingles given are not included the quantity brought in by the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad from Green Bay since the close of navigation.

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER AND SHINGLES BY CANAL FOR SEVEN YEARS.

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1863	50,109,229	25,427,950
1862	56,768,826	30,336,000
1861	42,741,520	17,695,500
1860	47,255,448	30,546,475
1859	62,889,538	
1858	75,573,867	
1857	82,427,843	

The decrease in the shipments by Canal during the past year is due to the low stage of water which ruled on the Illinois River from the 1st of July to the close of the season.

The shipments of lumber by the various Railroads have not yet been made up.

Stock of Lumber on Hand in Chicago on Jan. 1, 1863 and 1864.

	1864.	1863.
First Clear Lumber, ft.	1,186,042	1,577,450
Second Clear	3,409,776	3,581,026
Third Clear	5,852,330	5,136,079
Clear Flooring	1,674,869	2,355,132
Clear Siding	366,354	
Common Flooring	6,614,048	5,594,044
Common Siding	374,818	
Fencing	6,524,615	10,411,199
Cull Fencing	1,167,962	
Stock Boards	2,576,901	2,697,156
Common Boards	17,613,153	11,603,452
Cull Boards	2,975,514	2,389,164
Joists under 20 feet	8,916,075	5,362,990
Scantling under 20 feet	3,665,403	3,687,323
Joists, 20 feet and over	3,670,673	1,295,953
Scantling, 20 feet and over	1,098,104	357,441
Common Plank	2,360,634	1,465,833
Sawed Timber	3,261,899	3,784,915
Hewed Timber	1,673,131	
Cull Joists and Scantling	1,739,770	1,230,204
Unassorted Lumber	15,563,115	10,438,451
Total feet	92,285,784	73,000,709

Stock of Shingles, Laths, Posts, &c., on Jan. 1, for Eight Years.

	Shingles, No.	Lath, Pieces.	Posts, No.	Pickets, Ft.
1864	35,675,000	6,776,000	35,742	335,717
1863	22,916,000	5,504,450	37,586	406,299
1862	15,307,000	7,301,000	55,085	......
1861	21,754,000	10,336,000	50,914	......
1860	24,903,000	13,479,000	102,509	......
1859	21,273,000	10,245,000	76,897	......
1858	29,621,000	27,385,000	......	......
1857	22,264,000	20,948,000	......	......

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 18, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 42 bbls. Ashes, 10,752 bbls. Flour, 408 bbls. and 3,257 Corn Meal, 8,557 bushels Corn, 422 bushels Rye, 13,818 bushels Oats, 2,850 bushels Malt, 3,711 pkgs. Provisions, and 1426 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., including Pots at $8 50, @$8 62½, and Pearls at $9 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE has been in moderate request at former rates with sales reported of 4,000 bags since our last. Java at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon 34c.; Rio, 32½c.@34½c.; Laguayra, 33½c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 32½c.@34½c.; St. Domingo, 29c.@30c., ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in more request at firmer rates. Middling 82c.@83c. ℔ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,350 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active to-day, as buyers have been reluctant to pay the advance of 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. claimed for desirable lots. Sales since our last, 12,300 bbls., at an improvement of 5c. @10c. ℔ bbl., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 55@$6 75; poor to choice extra State, at $6 95@$7 40, chiefly at $7@$7 10; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 50@$7 70, and inferior do. at $7 35@$7 45 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 55	@$6 75
Extra State	6 95	@ 7 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 10	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 50	@ 7 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	7 75	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 40	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 50	@11 50

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at buoyant rates; sales since our last, 1,300 bbls., at $7 70@$8 15 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; sales, 650 bbls. extra at $6 95@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand and is firm, at $5 50@$6 60 ℔ bbl., sales 240 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair request at $5 30@$5 70 for Jersey. $6 20 for Brandywine, $6 20 for Marsh's Caloric ℔ bbl. Total sales, 240 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 @$3 75, the latter an extreme, ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been decidedly less active. Early in the day holders were asking an advance of 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel, but buyers did not respond. Subsequently, sales were effected at a partial improvement of 1c. ℔ bushel. Toward the close, however, purchasers refused to pay anything above Saturday's extreme rates. There was an unusually large number of samples offered for sale to-day. The actual sales, however, did not exceed 93,000 bushels, including very choice White Western, at $1 90; Amber Western, at $1 67@$1 70, the latter rate for a small lot of very choice; Red Western, at $1 60@$1 66; Red do., old, at $1 57½; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $1 56½@$1 60, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club, at $1 53@$1 58; Chicago Spring, at $1 50@$1 56 in store and delivered, ℔ bush. Corn has been in less demand, at drooping prices. Sales since our last, 30,000 bushels, at $1 25½@$1 26, for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, and $1 22@$1 26 for New Yellow Jersey ℔ bushel. Rye continues scarce and quiet, at $1 28@$1 35 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair request and steady. We quote Canada at 90c. @92c.; Western at 92c.@93c.; State at 90c.@93c.; the latter an extreme; Prince Edward's Island at 90c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in limited demand, at $1 30@$1 50, as extremes, ℔ bushel. Sales, 2,600 bushels, chiefly State, at $1 40@$1 44, and inferior Canada East, at $1 20@$1 30, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair request, at $1 35@$1 65, in large and small lots, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are in more demand, at from 25c.@33c., according to quality, ℔ lb.

METALS—An active inquiry prevails for Ingot Copper, which is quoted up to 40c.@42c. ℔ lb., and for Scotch Pig Iron, which commands $50 ℔ ton.

OILS—Have been more active at irregular rates. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm, $1 60@$1 63; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20 @$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 43@$1 46; No. 1 Lard at $1 05@$1 12½; City Red at 78c.@80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ℔ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 25 and $4 62½@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 32c.@33c.; Refined do. at 55c.@57½c. free, and 46c.@48c. in bond ℔ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum 2,747 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more request and rather firmer; sales since our last, 5,300 bbls., at $23 for New Mess here; $23@$23 50 for do., deliverable in March, April and May; $20@$20 25, chiefly $20, for Mess, last season's packing, here; $19@19 25 for two year old Mess; $23@$26 for Old and New Clear Mess; $18@$20 50 for Thin Mess; $19 50@$22 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 50@$17 for Sour Mess; $15 25@$17 for Old and New Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request, at 10½c.@13c. for Hams, and 7½c.@9c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales, 1,150 pkgs., part for future delivery. Bacon has been in more demand, at 10½c. @13c., according to quality, ℔ lb.; sales 950 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in fair request, at 9½c.@10½c., the latter for choice City, ℔ lb. Lard is doing better; sales 2,100 tcs. and bbls. at 13c.@14c., the latter an extreme rate, for very choice New City, ℔ lb. Beef is in good request and firm; sales 900 bbls., at $14 75@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 50 for plain Mess ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ℔ tierce; sales, 570 tierces. Beef Hams, $18@$20 ℔ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Butter continues in fair demand to-day, at 21c.@27c. for poor to choice Western, and 26c.@33c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese has been in good request, at 13c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in fair request and buoyant. Sales since our last 380 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13c.@14½c., and Cuba at 12c.@13c.; also, 550 boxes Havana, part at 12½c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are selling in lots at 13½c.@17½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 615,000 lbs., at 12⅝c.@12⅞c.; and 220 pkgs. Grease at 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been made, since our last, of 2,400 bbls., at 90c.@95c., chiefly at 92c.@94c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 7,500 barrels Flour at 1s.@1s. 3d; 35,000 bushels Wheat at 4¾d.@5d.; 2,000 pkgs. Bacon and Butter, at 15s.@17s. 6d. by sailing vessel, and 30s.@35s. by steamer; 150 tons of Tallow at 11s. 6d. For London, 2,000 barrels Flour at 1s. 9d.; some Wheat at 6½d.; 600 barrels Pork at 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. and 25 tons heavy goods at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow, 4,000 barrels Flour at 1s. 10½d.; 60,000 bushels Wheat at about 7d. For Bremen, 500 barrels Shoe Pegs at 2s.; 1,000 boxes Extract Logwood at 17s. 6d. For Antwerp, 700 barrels Petroleum at 5s. 6d. For Genoa, 500 barrels do. at 7s. 6d.

Beef Packing in Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee *News* says: "The business of beef packing having closed for the season, we give the results. The following table shows the number of cattle slaughtered and the quantity of products, and also the names of the firms and individuals engaged in the business:

Statement of Beef Packed at Milwaukee in the season of 1863-64.

Names of Packers.	No. of cattle.	bbls. m. beef.	bbls. x m. beef.	tcs. pr. m. beef.
J. Plankinton	8,318	8,130	7,324	[illegible]
E. Roddis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
R. C. Johnson & Co.	1,782	1,982	1,450	....
Layton & Co.	654	94	1,602	....
Totals	18,224	13,589	11,881	1,796
In 1862	12,876	9,488	11,183	1,390

Names of Packers.	Tcs. m. Beef.	Bbls. Beef Hams.	Bbls. Tallow.
J. Plankinton	....	2,800	1,730
E. Roddis	3,105	2,400	1,554
R. C. Johnson & Co	65	650	376
Layton & Co.	....	150	146
Totals	3,170	6,000	3,806
In 1862	1,570	4,604	2,510

The following figures will show how the business of beef packing at this city has increased in the last four years:

No. cattle packed at Milwaukee in season of				1860,	7,876
Do	do	do	do	1861,	6,847
Do	do	do	do	1862,	12,876
Do	do	do	do	1863-4	18,224

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Sidon	Jan. 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Jan. 20	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Jan. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Jan. 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Feb. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Feb. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.
Hibernia	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Dec. 29	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Jan. 7	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Limerick	Jan. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Kedar	Jan. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Jan. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	Jan. 23	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Feb. 6	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb. 20	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Mar. 5	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

For California, &c.

Illinois	Feb. 3	New-York	Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Africa* via Boston, close this afternoon at 5:30 P. M.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

The mails by the *Havana* close Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at..........5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..........5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacturer of every description of
IRON WORK
FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES,
VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS,
BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS,
FLOORLIGHTS, SASHES,
WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

PATENT METALLIC AND CANVAS ROOFING.—Situation wanted by an industrious young man, competent to do the above business; satisfactory reference can be given. Address I. K., Box No. 01 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED
TO PURCHASE,
By ALLEN & BROWN,
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, No. 96 Broadway.
JOSIAH W. BROWN,

Several first-class HOUSES, either on Madison or 5th-avs., or on the streets between the avenues.

Also, wanted, HOUSES and LOTS in any good and desirable location.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE—A THREE-story and attic, or four-story high stoop house, above 14th-st., and between 2d and 7th avs. Price not to exceed $12,000 to $14,000. Address, with full particulars, B., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

WANTED TO RENT—A THREE OR FOUR-story building, about 25 by 60 feet, to be used for quartering troops—a location south of Canal-st. preferred.
STEWART VAN VLEIT, Quartermaster.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved Lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving North-Moore-street, from Washington to West streets, with trap-block pavement.

For paving Beaver-street, from Broadway to Pearl-street, with trap-block pavement.

For paving Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, with trap-block pavement.

For building a sewer in Twenty-fifth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of North-Moore-street, between Washington and West streets, and upon the east side of West-street, and upon the west side of Washington-street to the extent of half the block north and south of North-Moore-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Beaver-street, between Broadway and Pearl streets, and upon the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on both sides of Beaver-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and upon the west side of Third-avenue and the east side of Fourth-avenue, and upon Lexington avenue to the extent of half the block north and South of Fifty-second-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Twenty-fifth-street, from Ninth-avenue to the Hudson River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Dec. 31, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX, } Committee on Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS,

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee, are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL,

REAL ESTATE.

WHARF PROPERTY.

Valuable wharf property and water right for sale, together with half the block of land between Horatio and Gansevoort sts., being the block of land next to the proposed City market. Terms easy. Apply to
EDWARD GREENE, Executor.
No. 321 West-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 147 WEST 35th-st.; the ground is 50 by 100 feet; two large buildings thereon, making it very desirable for manufacturing purposes; a 25 horse engine with boiler, shafting and cupola, with the foundery appurtenances, will be sold if applied for soon. All will be sold on favorable terms. Inquire of LYMAN TAYLOR, No 62 10th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.; if the property is not sold by the 1st of May it will then be rented.

A NUMBER OF BROWN-STONE AND BRICK HOUSES for sale, on 11th, 17th, 22d, 28th, 34th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 45th and 47th sts., near 4th, 5th and 6th avs., at prices from $10,000 to $40,000. Also, several fine brown-stone houses on Madison and 5th avs., some with stables; prices from $40,000 to $100,000.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 35 South 9th-st.; also the lot in the immediate rear, on South 10th-st., with frame stable thereon. Location fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to R. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Price, $14,000. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, CONVENIENT, FIRST-class house, with all the modern improvements, in a desirable location, convenient to the cars and ferry; house 34x50, lot 34x133 feet; or would exchange for a small house with several lots of ground. Apply on the premises, No. 12 Second-place, Brooklyn.

JERSEY CITY.—DWELLING-HOUSE AND two lots of ground for sale, with or without the furniture, located on the northeast corner of Wayne and Barrow sts.; house large and commodious, with modern improvements, finished in the best manner. Possession at once, if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE.—WANTED, TO EXCHANGE A three story and attic house and lot in Waverley place, near 6th-av., that cost $13,000, for desirable lots near Central Park, say from 50th to 115th sts., call on P. G. WEAVER, Nos. 66 and 68 Reade-st., from 9 to 10 A. M.

CHURCH FOR SALE.—THE SUBSTANTIAL brick church edifice at Yorkville, on 83d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for sale on terms to suit a purchaser. No more desirable location can be found for a new Mission Church and School. Apply to No. 320 Lexington-av.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE BEST LOCATED RESidences on the 5th-av., in the immediate vicinity of the 5th-av. Hotel. For particulars and permission to examine the premises, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—FIVE STORY brick building on Spring-st., with basement and vault, well lighted, with or without a lot and building on Thompson-st., forming an L. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 18 Nassau-st.

CLINTON AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN STONE front house on Brooklyn Heights, with all the modern improvements. Address G. H. S., Box No. 2485 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY English basement house, in excellent order, No. 9 East 27th-st. House, 18x55; lot, 18x98-9. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 67 East 23d-st. Lot 28x110. House 28x60. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house in 26th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel, and a few doors from Madison-square. Apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE DWELLING NO. 28 EAST 14th-st., opposite Union-square. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON RIVER, at Montrose Point, near Verplanck's Point, a country residence, consisting of 33 acres of land, comprising several beautiful building sites, with large brick house and all necessary outbuildings.

This place is unsurpassed for beauty of scenery and location. It is in the immediate vicinity of the residences of Messrs. Bushnell, Watkinson, Luquee, &c. and is accessible at all times by steamboat and railroad, being one mile from East Haverstraw, half mile from Cruger's, and two and a half miles from Peekskill. Price $14,000.

For further particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly tilled land, upon which there are fruit trees and fruits of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with wings on either side; warmed all through with a furnace, has a bathing-room on the second floor; attached is a fine green-house, and in connection a large glass forwarding-house. The entire premises are in perfect order. Price, $15,000. Also, a two-story frame building, basement and attic finished, in perfect order. For particulars inquire at No. 118 West 13th-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE, SITUATED at Rye Neck, Westchester County, at the entrance to the harbor of Mamaroneck, near the residences of Samuel L. Mitchell and Alexander Taylor, Esqrs., consisting of 14¾ acres of land, with water front on three sides; on the premises there is a good dwelling-house and outbuildings, new cottage, stone dock; good fishing and bathing, plenty of fruit, and everything requisite for a genteel residence. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 261 Centre-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, the desirable dwelling, containing fourteen rooms, situated corner of 4th and Centre sts., with coach-house and stable, one acre of land, abundance of fruit and ornamental trees. Possession can be had at once. Commutation fee by railroad to New-York, $80 per annum. Price, $5,000; rent, $400. Apply to H. P. BRONK, Plainfield, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

STATE PREMIUM FARM FOR SALE—In Seneca County, near Geneva.—The celebrated farm formerly owned by John Delafield, Esq., concerning which frequent mention has been made in the publications of the State Agricultural Society. The farm is now offered for sale by executors of the late owner, to close an estate. This farm is probably not surpassed by any in the State for productiveness, value, and good condition. Two-thirds of it is thoroughly underdrained.

The entire estate, consisting of over 350 acres, (about 50 in wood,) is located within half a mile of Seneca Lake, and in full view of the city of Geneva. The farm is mostly level, gently sloping toward the Lake. The buildings are first class, numerous, and in good repair.

This farm is highly recommended to a man of means, as a first-class investment, and is adjacent to the farms of Robert J. Swan, Esq., and John Johnson, the celebrated Scotch farmer. Half or two-thirds can remain on mortgage. For terms, &c., apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE—Of 60 acres, with a fine building lot, adjacent to New-Jersey Railroad and Trenton Turnpike and lands of William Dunham, and estate of James C. Van Dyke, within two miles of the City of New-Brunswick, N. J; to be sold together or in three parcels. If not sold, the premises will be offered at vendue, at the City Hotel, New-Brunswick, N. J., at 11 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. Inquire of

WILLIAM H. LEUPP,
No. 61 Albany-st., New-Brunswick, or of
ELIZABETH M. EVANS,
ISABELLA J. EVANS,

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 13, 1864.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SMALL FARM, of from 15 to 20 acres, in the vicinity of South Orange, N. J.; price not over $7,500. The buildings must be modern, and in first rate order. Must be fruit on the place, and location pleasant. Any one who has such a farm to sell will drop a line, giving full description, to Box No. 3,895 New-York Post-office, stating where an interview may be had.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF 92 acres, with two dwellings and out-buildings, near Princeton Depot, N. J.; will exchange for property in Union, Essex, or Morris Counties, N. J. For particulars address H. MOUNT, Esq., Princeton, N. J., or S. K. THOMAS, Newark, N. J.

TO LET.

BROADWAY STORES AND ADJOINING PREMISES TO LEASE,

Nos. 395, 397 and 399 Broadway.
Nos. 63, 65 and 67 Walker-st.

These premises are adjoining and form the southwest corner of Broadway and Walker-st. Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, west side, above Walker-st; No. 58 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, for a term not exceeding five years from 1st May next. Proposals will be received for the premises separately or together. Satisfactory security required. By order of N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co., Trustees. Apply to WM. HURRY, No. 69 William-st.

TO RENT—A SLATE QUARRY SITUATED ON the main road, and about half way between Hackettstown and Washington, Warren County, New-Jersey; and on the line of the extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad—one-half mile from the Morris Canal—being one of the very best locations in this or any other State. The subscriber has worked the quarry enough to open and test the quality of slates, which are of the very best. The quarry will be rented for a term of years, or sold on easy terms. For further particulars address letter to, or call on the subscriber,
HENRY MILLER,
Stephensburgh, Morris Co., N. J.

TWO LOFTS TO LET—AT NO. 193 CHAMBERS-st., near Washington, for $460. Inquire of A. A. ROBBINS, No. 193 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 22x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

CAST IRON PIPES.—A QUANTITY OF NEW first-class iron, water and gas pipes, 24, 20 and 8 inches diameter, and of 12 feet length; also, branches of all sizes, will be sold at considerable reduction from the manufacturers' prices. Apply to C. ZOLLIKOFFER, 42d-st., corner of Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations, by two sisters: one to do the cooking, washing and ironing, the other to do chamberwork and waiting; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 127 Greenwich-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference can be procured at her present place, No. 288½ 2d-av., corner of 16th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A YOUNG American girl wishes a permanent situation as seamstress—also, a young German girl to take care of children. Apply at No. 830 8th-av., to Mrs. FISCHER'S. Entrance in 58th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as seamstress; has no objection to do chamberwork, or take care of children; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 129 West 26th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, EMPLOYment by the day or week, by a first-class dressmaker and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 360 2d-av., between 22d and 23d-sts., third floor.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID—WANTed a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as nurse and chambermaid, or chamberwork and waiting. Has good city reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 305 1st-avenue.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS INfant's nurse by a Protestant woman, who has lived as nurse 16 years, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR ASSISTANT.—Situation wanted by a very active energetic English woman, Protestant, either as housekeeper or assistant; is competent and willing to assist in any part of the house; has lived with two families in this City eleven years. Address HOUSEKEEPER, or call for three days, at No. 69 West 19th-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SCOTCH WOMAN wants a situation to do housework in a small family; can be seen at No. 335 9th-av., between 31st and 30th-sts., in the fancy store, from 10 to 2.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant girl, a situation as laundress, for which she is capable; understands French fluting and doing up of fine muslins; good City reference. Apply at No. 113 West 25th-st., corner of 7th-av. None but good families need apply.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, a situation as assistant book-keeper in some manufacturing or mercantile business, or to write in an office, by a young man (American) 23 years of age, of good moral character, learning and ability, who would use his best endeavors to make himself useful to his employer; can give good City references. Salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Call on or address R., No. 77 White-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a married man with a small family; thoroughly experienced in the treatment of the exotic grapery, hot and cold, the green-house, flowers, fruit and vegetables; the laying out of new gardens in the most approved modern style; can procure satisfactory testimonials of character and capacity; has no objection to superintend a small farm—my wife to take charge of the milk and butter-making of two or three cows, poultry, &c. Address T. D. M., Manhattanville Post-office, or Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a smart, active man, as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business in all departments—greenhouse, grapery, fruits and vegetables—and has laid out some first-class places; reference long and satisfactory. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 211 *Times* Office, or Flushing Post-office, for one week, will meet with attention.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A practical man. Perfectly understands the care and management of green-houses and graperies, hot and cold; is married, without family. Good City references from last employer. Address G. B., at McIlvain & Young's seed-store, No. 9 John-st., for one week.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands plain gardening; knows how to milk; would be found willing and obliging; has excellent recommendations. Address M. W., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man wishes a situation as coachman in a private family. Can furnish the best of reference from his late employer. Address R. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS porter, by a young man of steady habits; will be found willing and obliging; can come highly recommended. Address J. L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Address C. C., care of G. Maehrlein, tailor, No. 136 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG MAN who has had a good deal of experience as a practical farmer, would like to obtain a good farm on shares, or would take the charge of it at a fair remuneration; can give the best of reference as to character and ability from those by whom he is now employed. Address T. S. HARRIS, Perth Amboy, N. J.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF COMPETENT MALE HELP, such as coachmen, clerks, waiters, porters, bartenders, private servants, small boys, farm hands, gardeners, &c., can be immediately suited at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Also, female help.

HELP WANTED

TWO FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN WANTed, by a paper warehouse, one as city, the other as traveling salesman. Those who can influence trade and are thoroughly conversant with the paper business, may secure a good opening by addressing L. T. VALENTINE, No. 45 Beekman-st., New-York, stating full particulars.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF A SMALL place in Connecticut—one who understands the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables, also the management of horses, and is a good driver. A permanent and good situation to a good man; none other need apply; best references required. Address, for three days, Box No. 99 Post-office.

WANTED FOR A WOOLEN MILL IN NEW-JERSEY—A Foreman for the carding, weaving and finishing department in a fancy cassimere mill; none need apply who are not thoroughly competent. Address, with reference, W., Box No. 142 *Times* Office, New-York.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress. Good City reference required. Inquire at No. 411 West 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SALESMAN TO TAKE CHARGE of our retail linen department. A thorough knowledge of linen goods generally, and good references as to capability will be required.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A FIRST-CLASS dry goods jobbing house, a salesman, having thorough knowledge of white goods, and one that can influence Western trade. Address Box No. 2,142 Post-office, stating salary expected, and giving references.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING salesman familiar with the gentlemen's furnishing trade; must give undoubted references. Address THE LOCKWOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 255 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a lady's maid and seamstress; a Protestant, who understands hair-dressing and dressmaking, and is willing to assist with children. Apply at No. 290 5th-av., before 10 A. M., or in the evening.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK, IN A PRIVATE family. She must be a good baker, and willing to assist a little in the washing and ironing. Apply, for three days, before 10½ in the morning, at No. 19 East 37th-st.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COLored waiter, who can bring best of City references. Call at No. 171 Madison-av. any time before 1 o'clock in the morning, or, in the evening, after 7.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR FIRST CLASS RETail dry goods salesmen. Apply before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M., to PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. 2,821 New-York Post-office, with reference.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT SAVING IN FUEL AND LABOR.

The Patentee of the Fuel-saving Gas Stove is now on exhibition at French's Hotel, opposite the City Hall Park, in Chatham-st. He invites the public in general to call and see them; he will have stoves on exhibition to heat chambers and parlors; also, for heating flat irons, for roasting, baking, &c.; also, for heating soddering pots for the use of tinsmiths.

By which he will be able to satisfy the public that the above stoves will be a saving of 40 to 50 per cent. of fuel; all trouble for making fire and creating dust, ashes and smoke will be avoided. The stoves are to be seen for inspection from the 19th to the 23d, in the afternoon of each day, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M., during which time he will do the baking and roasting of all kinds of meats. Patent right for sale and agents appointed.

BOHLER & CRESSMAN,
No. 114 North 3d-st.,
Philadelphia.

DIAMOND PARLOR MATCHES
ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.

The demand for them is large and increasing. No one having used them once will ever use any others.

Parties remitting by mail may have them sent to any part of the country, put up in packages of a dozen boxes each, at 15 cents per dozen. A liberal discount to the trade, by the case of five or ten gross. Address
LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Rosedale.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Mazeppa; Or, The Untamed Rocking Horse.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Connie Soogah; or, The Jolly Peddler.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Ticket-of-Leave-Man.

ST. NICHOLAS HALL—(No. 585 Broadway)—Mirror of the Rebellion.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Merchant of Venice—Catharine and Petruchio.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, The Tyrolean Whistler, &c., at all hours—Ticket-of-Leave Man—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereoscopticon.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have received full files of Richmond papers from Dec. 29, 1863, to the 15th inst., there having been no communication by flag of truce during that time. The contents of the papers are very interesting, though there is no important news. The Winter is passing rapidly away, and the temper of the rebel journals shows that the condition of affairs is not improving. The severe weather is terribly felt by the ill-clad armies. The numbers of the rebel armies, despite the efforts of the rebel Congress at conscription, do not augment; the question of supplies is assuming a more formidable attitude than ever; the Conscription Bill will leave the States without crops, the planters going into the armies and the slaves being hired out to Corporations and manufacturers. The conscription of all the old soldiers now in the armies, whose term shortly expires, is urged in a memorial to the Rebel Congress by Gens. Hardee, Cheatham, Breckinridge, and others. Longstreet's position in East Tennessee is said to be satisfactory, though it is admitted that his troops are without supplies of many kinds, particularly shoes. It is reported that he will stay in East Tennessee this winter. Jeff Davis had issued an order conveying the joint resolution of thanks of the Rebel Congress to Gen. Lee. An account of the rebel raid into Hardy County is given, which shows it to have been an insignificant affair in its results. Gen. Pickett, commanding the district on the North Carolina frontier, has hung a colored soldier of the Fifth Ohio Regiment, in retaliation for a guerrilla hung by Gen. Wild; also another colored man belonging to Massachusetts, for burning houses. The railroad companies of the Confederacy have become so reduced in rolling stock, that extraordinary efforts are now being made to repair and increase the efficiency of the roads, but a Richmond paper remarks that the conscription will disable the railroads, and says, in addition, "all Virginia railroads are nearly worn out, and so are the men working them." The reenlistment of our veterans is a source of gloom to the rebel press, which chronicles the fact with evident alarm. Flour is quoted at $150 per barrel. The cast of the whole horoscope, as seen through rebel eyes, is decidedly blue, and the prospect grows darker and darker.

Our correspondent at St. Augustine, Fla., sends an interesting letter describing the proceedings in celebration of the First Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation by the freedmen at that place. We are also informed of an affair which occurred on the 30th ult., in the outskirts of the town, between a detachment of the Tenth Connecticut regiment, detailed to guard a party of woodchoppers and a squadron of rebel cavalry who attempted to seize the teams. The enemy were unsuccessful, but in the fight three privates of the Tenth were killed and Lieut. Brown, the officer commanding the detachment, was so badly wounded that he afterward died.

Gen. Marston, with a small force of infantry and cavalry from Point Lookout, crossed the Potomac last week at Wycomico River, and made an extensive raid through the counties on the Neck, capturing 25 prisoners, a number of cattle, horses and mules, and destroying a large quantity of supplies.

FROM EUROPE.

Via St. Johns, N. F., we have two days' later news from Europe, brought by the steamship *Columbia*, from Galway, Jan. 5. It is positively stated that the Austrian Archduke Maximilian will visit Paris and depart thence before the end of March, for Mexico, taking with him large reinforcements for the French army. The Schleswig-Holstein difficulty was daily becoming more aggravated, although there was no danger of a collision between the Federal and Danish troops, the latter having completely retired from Holstein territory. The French Legislature on the 4th inst. presented an address to the Emperor, pacific in its tone regarding Russia and Poland, hopeful of beneficial results from French intervention in Mexico and China, and commendatory of the scheme for a Peace Congress. The London *Daily News* asserts that the recent extraordinary mission of Marshal Forey to Washington resulted in an understanding that the United States Government should not interfere in the new Mexican Monarchy, and in return it was believed that France would refrain from intervention in our affairs. The pirate *Florida* had completed her repairs at Brest, and was anchored near the U. S. gunboat *Kearsage*, expecting to leave the port in February. The French Government adheres to its determination of enforcing the twenty-four hours' rule. The indictment against Henan and King had been removed for trial to the Court of Queen's Bench. It is announced that four new steamers, 2,500 tons each, are to be placed on the line between New-York and London. The sale of chances in the lottery for the steamship *Great Britain* was progressing rapidly.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate various bills and resolutions of minor importance were presented,—to establish a system of vaccination in the District; to establish a Bureau of Emancipation; to abolish the color qualification for mail-carriers; for the construction of a ship-canal around Niagara Falls. The resolutions of thanks to Gens. Hooker, Meade, Howard, Burnside and Banks were passed. The resolution prescribing the oath to be taken by Senators was made the special order for to-day. The resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Davis was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to incorporate the North American Land and Emigration Company, the object of which is to encourage emigration and agriculture. The Enrollment Act was taken up, and, after various verbal amendments, was passed—ayes, 30; noes, 10. Adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, another set of buncombe resolutions on reconstruction were read, and then laid on the table. The Committee on Ways and Means were instructed to report upon the expediency of repealing the duty of 20 per cent. upon book and printing paper. A bill was introduced giving to Chaplains the rank of a Captain of cavalry. A joint resolution that Congress adjourn on the third Monday in April, was introduced and laid over. Mr. Cox introduced a resolution requesting the President to appoint a Board of Commissioners for the purpose of negotiating for the exchange of prisoners. The resolution was laid on the table. The Senate resolution for a Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, to sit during the recess, was favorably reported by Mr. Schenck, and then adopted. A resolution offered by Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, defining the duty of the people in the suppression of the rebellion, was adopted.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate was not in session yesterday, for want of a quorum.

The Assembly met last evening. Among the bills noticed was one to amend the assessment laws; also to regulate the interest charged by pawnbrokers. A resolution was adopted calling on the Harlem Bridge Commissioners to report what steps they have taken for rebuilding said bridge, as required by the Act of 1861; also to investigate, by letter, the condition of the soldiers on Riker's Island.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen had no quorum at the meeting yesterday, and adjourned to Thursday at 4 o'clock P. M.

The arrival of the steamship *Illinois* from Aspinwall on the 9th inst., puts us in possession of our Panama correspondence to that date. The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Salvador* had arrived at Panama from Central American ports. The dates from Guatemala, Salvador and Nicaragua were up to the 1st, 3d and 5th of January, and from Costa Rica to the 6th. The Central American States were all quiet. There is not a word of news from any of them. The *Salvador* went to St. Louis, a new port 80 miles north of San Jose de Guatemala, for the first time, on this trip, and took on some coffee there. The Costa Rica coffee crop of 100,000 quintals was being gathered. Coffee was selling at 16@17 cents, with the prospect of rapid decline.

The one hundred and fifty-eighth birthday of Benjamin Franklin was appropriately celebrated last evening, by the New-York Typographical Society, at their Library Rooms, in Chambers-street.

The price of Gold left off 159½ ℔ cent. yesterday. Exchange, 173@173½ ℔ cent. Money, 7@10 ℔ cent Stocks buoyant, and speculation on the increase in nearly all the Railways.

The cattle trade is injured this week by soft weather and irregular arrivals. The receipts at Forty-fourth-street, yesterday, counted about 2,700 up to 3 o'clock P. M., when some 500 more came in, but too late for selling that day. The market was dull at a decline of ½c. ℔ ℔., prime bullocks bringing 12½c.@13c. ℔ ℔. for the meat, and fair steers 11c.@11½c. The cattle were mostly common. One splendid pair of premium cattle were pronounced the finest ever seen in this market.

The Extremity of the Rebels.

The files of our Richmond papers just received disclose that the rebellion is fast approaching the mark of fatal exhaustion. Their contents are but one wail of agony. The rebel leaders are literally at their wits' end. With more reason than it ever before exhibited, the Richmond *Examiner* declares: "It does sometimes seem that the *time has come* when the rulers of the Southern Confederacy are about to take leave of their senses. The wild projects proposed in Congress are calculated to shake the faith of those who never yet doubted the issue of the war. Those whom the gods will to destroy, they first deprive of their reason."

But this distraction is unavoidable. No human wisdom could devise an escape from such straits as now beset the Confederacy. The predicament is that several vital necessities press with the utmost urgency, and that one cannot be met without giving fatal effect to some other. Thus, the remedies are as fatal as the evil itself.

First, then, there is a military dilemma. It is absolutely necessary to fill the depleted armies so as to enable them to meet our recruited forces in the Spring campaign. Our returning regiments afford us painful evidence how the war has thinned the ranks of our own veterans; but yet they but inadequately indicate the havoc which has been made among the rebel troops. In killed and wounded their losses have at least been equal to ours; in prisoners far greater; in deserters greater yet; and by disease, which is always by far the most destructive agent in war, their losses, on account of their great deficiency of suitable food and clothing, and medicines, and proper care by physicians and nurses, are at least two or three times larger. We find it hard enough to repair the waste the wear and tear of the war makes in our armies, though this waste is not half that suffered by the rebels, and though our resources in population to draw from are now four times greater. But with the rebels this difficulty is a sheer impossibility, unless men are drawn from agricultural and mechanical pursuits to an extent that would make it impossible to supply the army with food and other necessaries. Thus the military dilemma is this: their armies can make no stand against our superior numbers, unless largely recruited; and yet if they are largely recruited, the means of subsisting them must fail inevitably.

The financial dilemma is equally relentless. Confederate notes have been emitted in such quantities that they have become almost worthless. To keep them in circulation is to smother all the credit the "Confederacy" ever had among its people; and yet to force them out of circulation by any arbitrary process is to extinguish the last spark of the credit without which any new issues, in whatever shape, would be equally worthless. Jeff. Davis, in his message, seven weeks ago, declared that immediate action upon the financial question must be taken, or speedy ruin must ensue. And yet, not the first step has been taken by the Congress toward meeting that question. Debates have taken place in secret session—it having been voted that it was not a subject that could bear public discussion—but they have yielded nothing but the most hopeless perplexity and confusion. In the nature of things, it cannot be otherwise. The redundancy of the notes kills the credit, and this redundancy can be cured only by repudiation, which, whether direct or indirect, is equally fatal to credit.

Then there is a political dilemma, daily growing more serious. A portion of the people, especially in North Carolina, are fast becoming too restless to be controlled, except by a stronger Government; and yet there is every reason to believe that the very imposition of a stronger Government would make them more restless still. Senator Foote has submitted a proposition for the establishment of a dictatorship; but the news of it no sooner reaches North Carolina than it is met with the solemn asseveration that North Carolina will submit to no dictatorship, and that the attempt to force her will only be the signal for armed resistance. A dictatorship could not cure the restlessness, for the simple reason that this restlessness springs from natural causes over which no political power, whether limited or supreme, can have any control; but to attempt to keep restlessness down by sheer repression, without removing its causes, is the surest of all ways to aggravate it.

We might mention other difficulties, especially that of the failure of the means of transportation. The *Enquirer* of the 5th inst. says, that "all Virginia railroad iron is nearly worn out, and so are the men working them." The consequences which hang upon this may be gathered from an item we find in another sheet, that the Virginia Central, during every twenty-four hours, transports to the Army of Northern Virginia an amount of freight which it would require a thousand wagons and drivers, and four thousand mules or horses, ten days to transport the same distance.

But it is needless to dwell on any of these special exigencies of the "Confederacy." The *Enquirer* states the simple fact when, in discussing the currency question, it says: "The truth is that the present question is not merely a question of currency; it is a *general crisis*, and an *unavoidable* one." The crushing agencies are so manifold, and so closely interlocked, that relief is impossible. The attempt to produce relief in one direction only intensifies the pressure in some other. It is impossible that the present condition should much longer continue. Every day is imposing a new strain. The collapse at farthest can't be far.

Restoration of the Union.

We publish in another part of this morning's paper, an able and interesting communication from Prof. Twining, of Yale College, on the plan by which Mr. Ashley in Congress proposes to restore the Union. Its main purpose is to insist upon the necessity, in order to secure the welfare and stability of the Union, of *regenerating* the governments and political institutions of the rebel States berore *restoring* them to their old place in the National Union. The writer commends President Lincoln's plan as eminently wise and just; while he objects to the seventh section of Mr. Ashley's bill, that it *may* place the State Governments again in rebel hands. That section, after providing fully for the formation of a free Constitution, and stipulating against any assumption of the Confederate debt and other abuses, enacts that when a majority of the legal voters of the State shall adopt that Constitution, it shall be received and proclaimed by the President to be the constituted government of said State. Prof. Twining, in the article referred to, objects that by such a provision the rebels may again get possession of their State Governments.

We do not intend at present to discuss this point, which is certainly one of great importance and likely to enter largely into the political divisions of the day. We see no reason, however, to change the opinion we have frequently expressed, that whenever a majority of the people in any rebel State shall actually and practically abandon the rebellion, throw down their arms, resume their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, obey their laws and support their Government, every consideration of wise statesmanship will demand that they be allowed to exercise that civil and political control of their local affairs which under our system is vested in the Governments of the several *States*, and to resume their place as States in the National Union. We should consider it perfectly safe to permit this, even without some of the conditions which the President in his Proclamation has imposed upon them:—but with these conditions, we see none of the dangers in such a course which many profess to apprehend.

This subject is rapidly pressing upon the attention of the country. Although much remains to be done in the field before the problem of restoring the Union is ripe for solution, Congress will be largely occupied with plans and projects for accomplishing that result; and the interest of the coming Presidential canvass will turn to a very great extent upon the comparative merits of the rival plans that may be presented. Thus far, certainly, the President's suggestions commend themselves to the country as eminently wise and admirably adapted to the present position of public affairs.

Tricks of the Confederacy's Confederates.—Those who have read Thackeray cannot have forgotten his descriptions of that class of large-nosed gentlemen to whom young men who have been living too fast, and have sudden and urgent calls for ready money, are too apt to apply for aid. As our readers will recollect, these gentry never can raise quite the amount which the spendthrift requires in cash, but they are apt to have a little nice wine, or a picture, or a horse, or some knickknack which they can throw in to make up the amount, and which is so cheap that they would not let it go except to oblige a friend, &c.

It seems to us from some of the facts which drop out here and there in the Lamar correspondence, that these same gentry have been doing a little stroke of business with the young spendthrift, the Southern Confederacy. This reprobate, as all the world knows, has been in want, pressing want, of funds, to enable him to carry out the game of knavery which he has set on foot. He had some cotton, however, carefully stored on various plantations, in sheds "three hundred feet distant from any other building," and if he could only get it through that "paper" blockade, or if he could carry out his rascally plot, and secure quiet possession of that share of his old uncle's property which he had pounced upon, he would be able to meet the obligations which he might incur during the struggle. We need hardly say that this is just the case which these friends of the distressed delight in. They have to run some risk, however, and they must indemnify themselves by a good rate of interest. We surmise, also, that now and then, possibly, when they do not have just the ready cash which he wants, they have on hand the nicest little lot of rifles, or the neatest article of percussion shells, or new-fangled bullets, or a wonderfully cheap lot of army blankets, which he can find use for, and which are just as good to him as the hard cash, and which they can turn in to make up what he wants. We have no positive or precise accounts of any such transaction; but we could not help thinking of Thackeray's portraitures when we read, in one of the letters of Mr. C. A. L. Lamar to his father, the fact mentioned quite incidentally that the firm of Isaacs, Campbell & Co. had advanced to the Southern Confederacy £500,000. We could not but recollect that these very parties had put themselves forward as the owners of the cargoes of the *Stephen Hart* and the *Springbok*—two vessels recently condemned, with cargoes destined for the rebels; and we could not help wondering whether these rifles, and army blankets, and drugs, &c., were not some which they happened to have on hand, and which came in nicely to make up that sum of £500,000. The name of the firm answers very well to the supposition, and so do the circumstances of the case.

In one way or another, it is pretty clear that this firm have made a good thing out of young Confederacy's necessities, for we see it stated in another letter that they had presented a house to one of the young vagabond's agents abroad. If they could afford to make such presents as that, we are led to think that they must have found their business with him profitable; and this strengthens our supposition that they have not really lost anything by the seizure of those two cargoes of which we spoke, but that although they have put themselves forward as the owners, the goods were really a part of that half-million which they had advanced the young desperado, and for which they had taken such security as he had to offer. We shall be surprised if that house should happen to fail, and have to go through the Bankrupt Court, to see any claim for these cargoes appearing in their schedules. It will more likely be in the shape of a claim against the Confederacy or some of its agents—a loss to be charged to misplaced confidence of their own, rather than to too much vigilance on the part of Federal cruisers, or violations of international law by Federal judges.

The Approaching Fairs.

The great Fairs for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, to be held next month in Brooklyn and the month after in New-York, are already exciting an almost unprecedented social interest in the two communities. Churches, schools, business corporations, literary and art associations, entertainment clubs, and every walk of private life, high and humble, are almost all manifesting a purpose to coöperate in these grand efforts for our sick and our wounded soldiers.

We have, indeed, heard of individuals—one or two of them in the most sacred of all callings,—incredible as it may appear, who have exhibited coldness and even aversion toward these enterprises; but such persons are rare exceptions. It is hard to conceive how such insensibility can be produced in this Christian part of the world. It is so essentially pagan—so identical with the spirit that ruled in the ancient nations, which had no such idea as brotherhood, no such word as charity—that we would almost as soon think of hearing of heathen sacrifices in one of our churches, or one of our households. We live under a religion that tells us to succor the distressed, whoever they may be—to feed even our enemies.

The Sanitary Commission, rightly considered, is one of the noblest Christian manifestations of the age. War has tracked the earth with blood from time immemorial; but not until now has it ever been attended by an angel of charity. The great religious wars of the seventeenth century, and the great political wars of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth century, were equally unblessed, as all previous wars had been, by any organized effort to mitigate the awful suffering which comes from the privations of the camp, hardships of the march, and from the shock of battle. Christian civilization had advanced, but war still remained essentially barbarous. An ancient battle-field and a modern battle-field differed little but in the instruments of the slaughter. Cannæ and Waterloo were in most respects the same. The ancient Tacitus, who portrayed the "plain covered with bodies, gashed and mangled, with broken limbs, and men and horses in one promiscuous carnage, clotted gore and filth—the whole a dreary waste, the desolation of nature shocking to humanity,"—made a battle scene that in his day was *complete*. And it vividly describes every great battle that has occurred, down to the epoch of the American rebellion. But now new figures come into the picture—ministers of mercy who flee to the relief of every stricken soldier with all remedies and comforts; who nurse him with all the tenderness and all the patience of a brother's love if he can live, and who, if he is to die, receive his last message for his "loved ones at home," and cheer his spirit as it takes its flight to the other world. What Robert Hall said in the last century is no longer true, that "war is a temporary repeal of all the principles of virtue." There are, in fact, principles of virtue which have never flourished more than during this rebellion. Never were there nobler sacrifices than by our soldiers; never sweeter humanities than by our soldiers' friends.

The Sanitary Commission is peculiarly the emanation of the Christian patriotism of the land; and it has done a work for the war which will be as memorable as the war. The receipts of its central treasury, in cash, from its establishment, two and a half years ago, exclusive of what has gone into the minor treasuries of its many branches, have exceeded a million of dollars. Its plan was most admirably conceived in every detail, and has been carried out with an administrative ability and fidelity seldom equaled in any public enterprise. The amount of good it has accomplished in preventing and relieving suffering is incalculable. The best idea of it may be gained by a single comparative statement of results in respect to the saving of life.

The average annual loss of the British army during the Peninsular war was *one hundred and sixty-five* out of every thousand, of whom 113 died by disease or accident. In the Crimean war, the British army lost in July, August and September at the rate of *two hundred and ninety-three* out of every thousand, of whom 96 per cent. were by disease. During the next three months, their loss was at the annual rate of *five hundred and eleven* out of every thousand, seven-eighths of which loss was by disease. During the three months following, their loss was at the annual rate of *nine hundred and twelve* out of every thousand, of which 98 per cent. was by disease. On the other hand, our armies, up to the middle of last May, had lost only at the annual rate of *fifty-three* per thousand, and only 44 per cent. of that loss was by disease and accident. Of course it would not be right to attribute this enormous difference solely to the efforts of the Sanitary Commission. Many minor influences have contributed to it, but there can be no question that it is very largely due to the wise and untiring exertions of this agency.

The peculiar glory of this Commission is, that its splendid work enures alike to patriotism and to humanity. It is not only human life that is saved, but soldierly service for the country. Thousands of veterans are now fighting the battles of the Republic, who, but for the care of this great sanitary agency, in warding off and relieving disease, and in nursing the wounded, would now be in their graves, or be incapable of service by physical disability. Our people are appreciating better than ever the vast public benefit thus realized, for the immense bounties tell of the worth of tried soldiers with a directness not to be mistaken.

The Commission has to rely upon the people alone for the means wherewith to carry on this sublime work. The people have nobly responded to every call made by it heretofore. But its treasury is now nearly exhausted, and there is necessity for special efforts to enable it to meet its duties in the great Spring campaigns which will soon begin, and which, it is hoped, will sweep all that remains of the rebellion to the dust. It is with extreme satisfaction that we mark the earnestness with which New-York and Brooklyn are preparing to do their whole duty in staying up an agency which has so blessed the country. They have adopted methods which need only the continued stimulus of the spirit now prevailing, to secure most magnificent results.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Raid from Point Lookout by Gen. Marson—Capture of Prisoners, and Destruction of Rebel Supplies.

Baltimore, Monday, Jan. 18.

The *American* has a letter dated Point Lookout, Jan. 16, giving an account of quite an extensive raid in Westmoreland, Northumberland, and Richmond Counties, Va., by Brig.-Gen. Marson. His command consisted of 300 infantry and 130 cavalry. The cavalry embarked from Point Lookout on the 12th. It consisted of detachments of the Second and Fifth United States cavalry. They landed at Kinsale, Va., the Wycomico River. Thirty men were detached to go with the infantry. The command marched to Warsaw Court House, Richmond County, captured and destroyed a large quantity of pork and bacon, collected there for the rebel Government, captured a rebel Major and several other prisoners, and destroyed grain, &c. From Warsaw they proceeded to Union Wharf on the Rappahannock, and communicated with the gunboats. They then moved down the river, crossed Farnham's Creek, and burned a large bridge. Some skirmishing occurred at this point with the rebel cavalry. The next morning they marched for Little Waltham and destroyed a quantity of grain and other produce, and after a slight skirmish with a small body of rebel cavalry, they moved on to Lancaster Court House, where the main command halted, and Lieut. Dickerson, of the Fifth cavalry, was sent to Kilicannick, ten miles distant, and from that point a detachment was sent out which burned an extensive tannery and a large amount of leather, hides, machinery, oil, &c. That night the command marched for a point on the Wycomico, where they expected to meet the infantry force and the gunboats. They communicated with the fleet and found all quiet. On the 14th they moved up the Wycomico to a point where the command were reshipped, and returned to Point Lookout, after an absence of three days. Only one man was killed. Twenty-five prisoners were taken, and 60 horses, 20 mules, 65 head of cattle and 106 sheep were captured. Commodore Parker, of the Potomac Flotilla, rendered essential service to the expedition.

Retaliation.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, Jan. 18.

A detachment of the Eleventh Pennsylvania cavalry returned yesterday from a raid through Eastern North Carolina. They report that they found the body of a soldier hanging at Smith Mills on the 14th inst., with the following words placarded upon it:

"Here hangs private Samuel Jones, of the Fifth Ohio Regiment, hung by order of Maj.-Gen. Pickett, in retaliation for private David Bright, of the Second Georgia regiment, hung Dec. 18, by order of Brig.-Gen. Wild."

Court of Appeals.

Albany, Monday, Jan. 18.

In the Court of Appeals, Day Calendar for Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1864: Nos. 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 25½ and 61.

A Snow-Storm West.

Cincinnati, Monday, Jan. 18.

It commenced raining last night, about 9 o'clock, and continued till 2 o'clock this morning, when it turned to snow. The ground is now covered and snow continues to fall. Thermometer 35°.

From Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, Jan. 18.

The bark *C. A. Cochrane*, from Guadaloupe, bound to Portland, arrived here in distress. Capt. Pendleton and all his crew are sick. The cook died on the passage. One man died this morning.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Washington, Monday, Jan. 18.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations:

John G. Butler, of Pennsylvania, as Chief Coiner of the Philadelphia Mint.

Robt. A. Smith, Deputy Postmaster at Honesdale, Pa., vice Briggs, deceased.

Benj. L. Martin, Assayer in the San Francisco Mint, vice Wiegand, resigned.

Thomas H. Clay, of Kentucky, Minister Resident to the Republic of Honduras, vice James Partridge, of Maryland, transferred to San Salvador.

James R. Partridge, of Maryland, Minister Resident to the Republic of Salvador.

Andrew B. Dickinson, of New-York, Minister Extraordinary to the Republic of Nicaragua, vice Thomas H. Clay, transferred to Honduras.

Allen A. Hall, (of Tennessee,) Minister Resident at Bolivar, vice David K. Carlton, resigned.

Theophilus P. Chandler, (of Massachusetts,) Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston, vice Ezra Lincoln, deceased.

Hugh McCulloch, of Indiana, Comptroller of the Currency, vice Olicott, declined.

Charles M. Walker, of Indiana, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, vice John Cunderwood, resigned.

S. J. W. Tabor, of Iowa, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, vice Bervien, resigned.

Albert S. White, of Indiana, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of Indiana, vice Smith, deceased.

John W. Broadhead, of th District of Columbia, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, vice Cutts, deceased.

Henry Hammond, of Connecticut, Marshal for the District of Connecticut, vice Carr, deceased.

Robert B. Swain, Superintendent of the Branch Mint at San Francisco, vice Stevens, removed.

Rufus King, of Wisconsin, Minister Resident at Rome, vice Blatchford, resigned.

Henry Bergh, of New-York, Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburgh, vice Bayard Taylor, resigned.

M. Briggs, of Massachusetts, Secretary of Legation at Brazil, vice Beddle, resigned.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REIMBURSEMENT CLAIMS.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, has prepared a statement relative to the claim of Pennsylvania to the sum of $671,426, for the services of the ninety days' troops during the rebel invasion of that State, from which it appears that they were called out by proclamation of the Governor and discharged by him, having never been mustered into the service of the United States.

A DECISION RESPECTING COUNTY BONDS.

The Supreme Court of the United States, to-day, in a case where a county issued bonds as subscription to a railroad, they being in accordance with a law of the State, decided that frauds on the part of the Railroad could not justify the repudiation of the bonds.

ANOTHER CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

The Secretary of the Treasury received to-day $8 from an unknown source, the note conveying it simply saying: "The inclosed belongs to the United Treasury; $8 restitution.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Monday, Jan. 18.

The Senate was not in session for want of a quorum.

ASSEMBLY—EVENING SESSION.

Albany, Monday, Jan. 18.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock this evening.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. Benedict—From the National Academy of Design for release from taxation. Also, from the New-York Infirmary for College powers.

By Mr. Pinckney—From gas consumers for relief.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Burke—To regulate the rate of interest charged by pawnbrokers.

My Mr. Speaker—To amend the assessment laws.

By Mr. Parker—To amend section 366 of the new code of procedure.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Post—For rebuilding locks on the Chemung Canal.

By Mr. Gilbert—To repeal the act to extend trial by jury.

By Mr. Benedict—Incorporating the Neptune Insurance Company.

On motion of Mr. Ingraham, a resolution was adopted calling on the Harlem Bridge Commissioners for information as to what steps they have taken under the act of 1861 for rebuilding said bridge.

Mr. Pinckney's resolution for an investigation of the condition of the soldiers on Riker's Island, was amended by providing that the investigation shall be conducted by letter, and was then adopted.

Adjourned.

Amusements.

German Opera.—Wagner's celebrated opera of the "Tannhauser" was brought out at the Academy of Music, last evening, with complete success. The performance was generally of a very creditable sort, but owing to the length of the opera, it did not terminate until an hour much too late for us to do justice to its merits. We shall, therefore, defer our remarks to another occasion, simply placing on record the favorable reception of the opera, and the general merit of the performance. "Tannhauser" will be repeated on Wednesday.

Speed of our Naval Vessels—Note from E. N. Dickerson, Esq.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Secretary of the Navy, by Capt. Fox, endeavors to answer the exposure of the inefficiency of the navy by proposing a race; and he challenges the fastest American and foreign ships to run with the *Eutaw*. The general impression of this challenge is that the Navy Department has a *sea-going steamer* made on the plan which can run with the *Adriatic* or *Scotia*; and if such was the fact the navy would have cause to be proud. But the fact is that the boat he proposes to run is *not a sea-going steamer*, but only a side-wheel, double rudder, large ferry-boat, built very light, to go into the lagoons of the South to hunt forage or guerrillas; and their boilers and machinery are above water, so that a 12-pound shot would stop one of them anywhere, by opening her boiler or breaking her engine. And the engines of these boats are made with an *independent cut-off*, (called Stevens' cut-off,) which is most largely used of any, and in this respect is just like the *Vanderbilt* and *Mary Powell*, the fastest ocean and river vessels of the country. The complaint against the Navy Department is not that these *ferry-boats* are slow, but that their *ships-of-war* are; and if that is true, the speed of the ferry-boats is of no consequence. For a year I have been urging the Secretary to order one of his ships-of-war, which have no *independent cut-off*, to be run over a measured distance, and he won't do it; but he would have the country accept instead the speed of a ferry-boat, which is made in the usual way, although in bad proportions. Whenever he runs one of the ships *she won't go nine knots an hour*, and if ferry-boats go faster it is because of the difference between them in working *steam in large cylinders*.

But as the Secretary wants a race, I will accommodate him if Mr. Oliphant, the owner of the vessel, will allow her to be used, and I will propose to run the *Kin Kiang*, owned by that gentleman, whose engine is made from my drawings in respect to all in which it differs from ordinary ones, against the *Eutaw*, for $10,000, to be paid to the Sanitary Commission by the winner. The engine is of the same diameter as the *Eutaw's*, but one-third larger stroke, and the wheels are of the same size. Yet it has only 160 square feet of grates, against 200 on the *Eutaw*. And I will wager the money that, burning the same coal, the *Eutaw* will be beaten four miles an hour.

What consequence is it if we have a ferry-boat built on ordinary plans which can go a mile a minute, if our war ships can't go nine miles an hour? If his ferry-boats are fast, it only shows what I have proved, that an independent cut-off is an essential to speed.

Truly, E. N. DICKERSON.

Arrivals in the City.

Commodore Stockton, New-Jersey; Commodore Adams, Henry C. Meade and John Irwin, U. S. N.; Maj. H. Flagg and lady, Hilton Head, S. C.; Col. C. F. Wells, Pennsylvania; J. V. L. Pruyn, Albany, and Rev. A. P. Graves, Keyport, N. J., are at the Astor House.

Commodore Mead and family, U. S. N.; Rev. E. F. Bishop, Connecticut; Maj. O. B. Gunn, Kansas; Nathaniel Marsh, President Erie Railroad; Benj. Sharp, Philadelphia, and O. L. Chamberlain and family, California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Lieut. J. Guerun, H. B. M. Navy; Dr. A. H. Dixon, Long Island, and A. G. Gray, London, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Capt. George A. Batchelder, Fifth army corps; C. J. Dobbs, Folly Island; John C. De Vere, San Francisco, and Wm. Agnew, Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Luddington, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; Dr. A. H. Jackson, Middletown, Conn., are at the Everett House.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE COLUMBIA AT ST. JOHN'S N. F.

Maximilian Preparing to Go to Mexico.

MARSHAL FOREY'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

The Schleswig-Holstein Question More Threatening.

The Pirate Florida Ready to Leave Brest.

Address of the French Legislature to the Emperor.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Sunday, Jan. 17.

The steamship *Columbia*, from Galway on the afternoon of the 5th inst., arrived at this port, en route to Boston, at 4 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon.

The steamship *Canada*, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Queenstown at noon on the 4th.

The United States corvette *St. Louis* was at Lisbon on the 29th.

The press is quiet upon American affairs.

Lord Palmerston was unable to attend a Cabinet Council on the 2d, owing to an attack of gout.

The Anglo-Chinese fleet, fitted out by Capt. OSBORNE, was returning to England for sale, Prince KUNG having refused to carry out the bargain.

It was stated that Parliament would meet Feb. 4.

At a meeting relative to the *Great Eastern*, it was said the projected lottery for the ship at Frankfort was proceeding with considerable spirit. Shares were rapidly taken up in England. It was also said that the French and American Governments were expected to bid for the ship at the auction on the 14th of January.

It was announced that four fast screw-steamers, 2,500 tons each, are to be placed on the line between London and New-York by the British and American Steam Navigation Company in March.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* confidentially asserts that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN will accept and occupy the Mexican throne. The understanding between the Archduke and NAPOLEON is said to be excellent, and it is represented that capitalists overwhelm the Archduke with offers of money on the simple guarantee of his accession to the throne.

The *Daily News* says it is understood that the extraordinary mission of Marshal FOREY to Washington had for its result an undertaking on the part of the United States Government not to dispute the new Mexican monarchy. In return it is believed that promises were made by France with regard to the attitude of that country towards the Confederate States.

The *Daily News* also says the Archduke and Archduchess are expected very shortly to visit NAPOLEON at Paris, whence they proceed to St. Nazaire, to embark in an Austrian frigate, attended by a French man-of-war, for Vera Cruz.

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The Danish troops had completely evacuated Holstein, including the six villages north of the Eider, which are geographically part of Schleswig, but had been incorporated with Holstein.

The London *Times* remarks:

"Scarcely can it be said that peace is yet unbroken. The Federal execution in Holstein is distinguishable only by the utmost discrimination from the reality of war, and it is impossible to tell how long even this shadowy distinction may be maintained."

The Austrian proposal to the Federal Diet, that the Prince of Augustenburg be immediately summoned to leave the Duchies, was rejected by a vote of 9 to 7.

The King of Denmark had reached Flausburg, on a visit to his army in Schleswig.

FRANCE.

The bullion in the Bank of France was still decreasing.

The *Courier du Dimanche* had been suspended for two months.

PORTUGAL.

The King opened the Cortes on the 2d. He said in his speech that the tobacco monopoly would be abolished next April. Tobacco may henceforth be cultivated in Madeira and the Azores. The budget was satisfactory.

POLAND.

Russia had imposed upon Poland a fresh contribution of six millions of roubles, of which two and a half millions fall on Warsaw.

LATEST VIA GALWAY.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

It is confirmed that MAXIMILIAN will visit Paris, and reach Mexico before the end of March, with requisite reinforcements.

The Holstein question shows an increasing embitterment. The *Times* continues to take gloomy views, and says the Germans are watching still upon events, while events threaten more and more to be master rather than guide.

The address to NAPOLEON was introduced in the Corps Legislatif on the 4th. It expresses the hope that beneficial results may speedily be derived by France from the Chinese and the Mexican expeditions. It is very pacific in tone toward Russia and Poland, and loudly extols the Emperor's scheme for a Congress.

The rebel steamer *Florida* had completed her repairs at Brest, and anchored about 200 yards from the *Kearsage*. She would sail in February. A French vessel will accompany each, at an interval of 24 hours.

The indictment against Messrs. KING and HEENAN has been removed into the Court of Queen's Bench.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

It is the general belief in Copenhagen, that the French and English fleet will soon appear in the Danish waters. Large reinforcements will be sent to the Island of Funen.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

In the Chambers M. BISMARCK advocated freedom of action on the part of the Government. He hoped the Chambers would not compel the Government to obtain means on crown authority.

COPENHAGEN, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Danish Government has called out 14,000 reserve troops.

A Proclamation of the King to the army says:

The new year finds you in arms for the defence of your country. Our motto is Honor of Country; and it shall be upheld with peace, or if necessary by force of arms. No life is too precious for the salvation of the Fatherland. From its former struggles the army has retained its experienced leaders, whom the young troops will follow with enthusiasm. Courage, not numbers, always leads to victory.

Commercial per Columbia.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Sales of Cotton on Monday (4th) were 12,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firm and still advancing, especially for American descriptions.

No Manchester market reported.

The market for Breadstuffs is generally firm. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and others, report: Flour firm. Wheat has an upward tendency; Winter Red 8s. 6d.@8s. 9d. ℔ cental. Corn buoyant; Mixed 31s.

The Provision market is dull. Various circulars report: Beef dull. Pork inactive. Bacon firm. Lard quiet and steady. Tallow steady. Butter has an upward tendency with a slight advance.

SUGAR steady. RICE no sales. COFFEE quiet and steady. ASHES active, at 29s.@29s. 6d. for pots. LINSEED OIL quiet. ROSIN dull. SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady. PETROLEUM very dull; refined, 1s. 9d.

LONDON MARKETS, 4TH.

BREADSTUFFS have an upward tendency. The Produce Markets are still closed.

Consols closed at 90¾@90⅞ for money.

Illinois Central Railroad, 25@24 discount; Erie Railroad, 65@66.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

GALWAY, Tuesday, Jan. 5—P. M.

The steamship *Canada* is off Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

COTTON.—Sales to-day, 5,000 bales. The market is quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is firm. Wheat upward, with an advance of 2d.; Winter Red is scarce.

PROVISIONS.—The market is firmer.

PRODUCE.—Petroleum dull; refined 1s. 9d.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

CONSOLS 90¾@91 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central Railroad 25 discount; Erie, 65.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

Never Failing Safety and Success.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which Children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test of thirty years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child. Cures wind-colic and regulates the bowels. 25 cents a bottle.

Have you a Cough?—Use Dr. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant at once. It may save you from Consumption. It will certainly cure the most inveterate Coughs and Colds.

Have you Bronchitis?

Then try JAYNE'S Expectorant. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

Have you Asthma?

JAYNE'S Expectorant will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucus which clogs them.

Have you Pleurisy?

By taking two or three large doses of JAYNE'S Expectorant in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

Have you Consumption?

JAYNE'S Expectorant will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

Hooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases of the lungs or breast are effectually and speedily cured by JAYNE'S Expectorant. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidence of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial?

Dr. D. JAYNE'S Sanative Pills are Purgative, Laxative, or Aperient, and will be found on trial, prompt, safe and effectual. All of Dr. D. JAYNE & SON'S Family Medicines are sold by Druggists everywhere.

Miss Mina Geary, the Talented Vocalist, writes as follows:

KENDALL & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: My hair, which has been very strong and abundant, commenced falling out by the handsfull, so much so that I would soon have been left without any, but that I was fortunately recommended to try your AMBOLINE, and I have much pleasure in stating that, after using two bottles of it, my hair quite ceased falling out, and is now getting as strong and heavy as could be desired.

MINA GEARY,

DEC. 23, 1863. No. 52 West 44th-st., New-York.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE is a stimulating extract, prepared from roots, flowers and herbs. It is put up in boxes containing two bottles, one to be used at night as a restorative, and the other for morning use as a dressing. Sold by all druggists.

KENDALL & CO.,
No. 506 Broadway, New-York.

New Sewing-Machines
To RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Coe's Cough Balsam
Cures Croup Every Time.
Cures Tickling in the Throat.
Cures the Most Stubborn Cough.
Cures Colds Without Fail.
Cures Chills and Fever.
Cures Hoarseness and Sore Throat.
Cures Influenza and Lung Complaints.
Costs only 25 Cents.
Sold by D. S. BARNES & CO.,
And all Druggists.

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM,
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES,
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)

We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:

Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.

MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers,
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Hoyt's Preparations for the Hair and Toilet.—People smile with derisive incredulity on being told that a preparation will restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color and life appearance. Yet this is exactly what HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE is warranted to do. It does not claim to make hair come in where it has once fallen out, but it will prevent it from falling out, make it soft and silky, cleanse it and the scalp from all impurities and humors, and entirely overcome the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c. Sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., 10 University-place.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents.—Black or Brown. Instantaneous, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all Druggists. Inimitable haircutting. Styles suitable, executed in the best manner only, at No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving 10 cents.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Bellevue or Perfected Stereoscope, sliding focus and field-piece, accommodating all eyes, costs but $2; with 12 views $5. Liberal discount to dealers. HENRY CRAIG, 335 Broadway, 2d floor, New-York.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

The Sloat Elliptic Sewing Machine is the very best in the market. Call and see it. Office, 537 Broadway, New York. A. H. SUPLEE.

A large Stock of Ladies' and Gents' Furs, at greatly reduced prices, at WHITE'S celebrated Hat-store, No. 216 Broadway.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
Office, No. 305 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Depot No. 100 Maiden-lane.

MARRIED.

BISHOP—COLLINS.—At Rochester, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 30, by Rev. Dr. Shaw, GEORGE R. BISHOP, of New-York City, to MARTHA O. COLLINS, of the former place.

SPARKS—PEARSALL.—In Westchester, on Wednesday, Jan. 6, by Rev. Samuel G. Appleton, WILLIAM E. SPARKS to ESTHER E., daughter of Denton Pearsall, Esq., of same place.

DIED.

BRIGGS.—On Monday, Jan. 18, HANNAH C., wife of Russell D. Briggs, aged 48 years and 3 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of George Braid, No. 336 East 30th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 8 o'clock A. M.

☞ Washington and Virginia papers please copy.

BRADY.—On Monday, Jan. 18, of congestion of the lungs, JOHN L., only son of John L. and Eliza Brady, aged 1 year, 1 month and 10 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 56 Bond-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

BASSETT.—On Monday, Jan. 18, at his late residence, No. 201 West 22d-st., Mr. WILLIAM H. BASSETT.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

BEBE.—At the Astor House, on Monday, Jan. 18, EVAN R. BEBE, Esq.

Funeral services will take place at Room No. 41 Astor House this day, (Tuesday,) the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BLACK.—At Greenpoint, on Saturday, Jan. 16, Mrs. MARTHA BLACK, relict of the late John Black, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, William Secor, No. 71 Madison-place, Oak-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 19, at 1 o'clock.

BURRIDGE.—Killed, at fire in Duane-st., on Saturday, Jan. 16, GEORGE W. BURRIDGE, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the New-York Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, Broadway, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 12 M.

CRANE.—On Saturday, Jan. 16, after a short illness, HENRY ALONZO CRANE, son of David D. Crane, in the 21th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Bleecker and West 10th sts., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

CROPSEY.—On the morning of Sunday, Jan. 17, HENRIETTA, wife of Jasper F. Cropsey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 73 West 26th-st., on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

DAY.—On Monday morning, Jan. 18, ELEANOR DAY, late of Newburgh, widow of Capt. William Day, in the 74th year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Capt. Benjamin Watlington, No. 317 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

DEY.—At West End, Hudson, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 16, JAMES RICHARDS, youngest child of James R. and Charlotte M. Dey, aged 4 months and 3 days.

Funeral at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, from the residence of his father, at Hudson, N. J.

HULL.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 18, at 7½ P. M., GEORGE C. HULL, son of the late Edward Hull, aged 24 years.

His friends, and those of his family, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 130 Henry-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation, on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LAWES.—On Monday, Jan. 18, at his residence, No. 358 Grand-st., Mr. GEORGE LAWES, aged 59 years, 10 months and 9 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Episcopal Church in Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.

MITCHELL.—On Monday morning, Jan. 18, at 2 o'clock, Mrs. MARY M. MITCHELL, formerly of Nantucket, aged 65 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday next, at 10 A. M., from the Mitchell House, corner 25th-st. and 4th-av.

MERAISMES.—At New-Durham, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 16, Mr. EDWARD J. MERAISMES, aged 33 years and 3 months.

McCAUSLAND.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Saturday morning, Jan. 16, LAURA, eldest daughter of James, deceased, and Hannah McCausland.

NEEFUS.—At Flatlands, L. I., on Sunday, Jan. 17, Miss ELISABETH NEEFUS, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church at Flatbush, this day, (Tuesday,) the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock. Flatbush cars pass the Church.

OVERN.—In Harlem, on Monday, Jan. 18, of diphtheritic croup, GEORGE WILLIAM, eldest child of John and Sarah T. Overn, aged 5 years, 2 months and 13 days.

The remains will be taken this day, (Tuesday,) to Philadelphia for interment.

PLUME.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 17, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. G. Lockwood, No. 90 Macdougal-st., Mrs. SUSAN PLUME, relict of the late Col. Jno. J. Plume, of Newark, N. J., in the 73d year of her age.

The funeral services will take place in this City, at the residence of Mr. G. Lockwood, No. 90 Macdougal-st., on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., and at the Second Presbyterian Church, Newark, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be interred in Newark Cemetery.

SWANTON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 15, MARY ANN, wife of Edwin Swanton, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Atlantic Lodge No. 6, I. O. of O. F., and of Commonwealth Lodge No. 409, F. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 19, from her late residence, No. 61 Elliott-place, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SPEIR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Jan. 16, at her late residence, No. 88 Willow-st., Miss LUCY SPEIR, daughter of the late Hugh Speir, of Newburgh, in the 51st year of her age.

The funeral service will take place in the Church on the Heights, Pierrepont-st., corner of Monroe-place, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

TIFFT.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 18, MARIE FRANÇOISE CLEMENCE DE GIRARDIN, wife of Francis L. Tifft, aged 27 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d-st., on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Whereas, The Naval Retiring Board has heard with deep regret the demise of its late President, Rear Admiral GEORGE W. STORER, of the United States Navy; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Board the Naval service has sustained a loss which can be appreciated only by those who enjoyed the good fortune of his acquaintance, and esteemed him as blending the amenities of the gentleman with whatever decision was necessary to maintain the dignity of the officer; that his social virtues were so genial as to make him no less beloved than his just sense of official duty made him respected; that in his zeal and devotion to the service in which he passed a life as honorable and useful as it was lengthened, he always waived considerations of private interest to public duty, and well illustrated this self-abnegation by his late services as President of this Board, which were rendered to the prejudice of feeble health and the sacrifice of domestic comfort.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathies and condolence to his bereaved family, and forward them a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing be published in the New-York *Times* and New-York *Herald*, and the Portsmouth (N. H.) *Journal*. Signed,

WM. MERVINE, President of the Board.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 125.—Jan. 18, 1864.
1, 43, 14, 27, 24, 6, 77, 72, 61, 71, 12, 59.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 126.—Jan. 18, 1864.
62, 46, 18, 59, 67, 48, 27, 58, 71, 60, 3, 29, 69, 30.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE
SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 29—Jan. 18, 1864.
16, 65, 5, 17, 55, 45, 51, 40, 61, 8, 42, 33.
CLASS 30—Jan. 18 1864.
12, 30, 19, 47, 23, 70, 37, 14, 41, 48, 10, 22, 38, 56.
Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

BROWN'S METALLIC WEATHER-STRIPS AND WINDOW BANDS totally exclude wind, rain and dust from doors and windows; saves half the fuel, and is warranted good for five years. Principal and only depot for New-York and vicinity, No. 644 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Local agents wanted everywhere.

FINE GOLD WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN, FIFTEEN, TWENTY, TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY-FIVE, FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES—TWO, THREE, FIVE and EIGHT DOLLARS a set, For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD-PLATED WATCH CHAINS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Two, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve and Fourteen Dollars each; some of which are warranted to wear for ten years. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PURE COUNTRY MILK—CAN BE OBTAINED at 8 cents per quart, by applying at or addressing C. SMITH'S Old Establishment, No. 124 East 46th-st. None but a pure article served.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS—FOR INDIGESTION—Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., 2d floor.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to

BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816
BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK. DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG'S care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,
No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 29 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY,
No. 67 University-place, between 12th and 13th sts.,
By its system of
TEMPORARY SUBSCRIPTIONS,

offers great advantages to strangers resident in New-York for the Winter, and others who may not desire to become permanent shareholders:

1. A Circulating Library of about fifty thousand volumes, embracing all the new and interesting works.

2. A spacious Reading Room, well warmed and lighted, where may be found, in addition to the leading American newspapers and periodicals, the London *Times*, *Revue des deux Mondes*, *Monde Illustré*, the British Reviews and Magazines, (original editions,) the London weeklies, illustrated papers, &c., &c.

TERMS:

For temporary subscribers;
One year.....$10
Six months..... 6
Three months..... 4

STATEMENT
OF THE
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK.
For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by Charter.

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862		$275,804 30
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from January 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863		2,200,397 27
Total Marine Premiums		$2,476,201 57
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, less return premiums	$1,741,616 31	
Interest received and accrued, profits on Exchange, &c	336,793 43	2,078,409 74
Losses adjusted and paid, and estimated losses, less salvages	1,337,312 34	
Expenses, commissions, taxes and July interest	169,813 24	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank, and funds in hands of London bankers	$796,533 35	
United States and City Bonds and bank stocks	192,213 00	
Scrip held by Company	56,693 20	
Accrued interest to be received	13,068 17	
Real estate and loans on bonds and mortgages	326,780 26	
Loans on demand	438,100 00	
Bills receivable	1,018,777 03	2,902,145 01

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

A cash Dividend of Eight and a half per cent. will be paid to stockholders, on and after the 20th of January inst.

After reserving over two million dollars capital and surplus, the balance of the outstanding certificates of the scrip issue of 1858, and fifty (50) per cent. of the scrip issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next; from which date all interest on the respective portions indicated will cease.

A scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned participating premiums of the Company for the year ending December 31, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of April next.

The stock transfer books will be closed until the 20th of January inst.

The scrip transfer books will be closed until the 2d of February next.

By order of the Board.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 14th January, 1864.

DIRECTORS:

W. C. PICKERSGILL,
WM. H. GUION,
SAML. D. BABCOCK,
JAS. M. BROWN,
N. CHANDLER,
GEO. W. HENNINGS,
ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,
W. B. DUNCAN,
H. F. SPAULDING,
J. L. ASPINWALL,
JOHN ALLEN,
GUSTAVUS KUTTER,
L. H. BRIGHAM,
J. A. MECKE,
JOHN R. GARDNER,

JAMES BENKARD,
WM. M. EVARTS,
ROBERT SPEDDING,
J. B. JOHNSTON,
FRED. C. GEBHARD,
SAMUEL B. CALDWELL,
WILSON G. HUNT,
J. J. CRANE,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
GEORGE W. BEE,
WM. WRIGHT,
EMIL HEINEMANN,
THOS. SLOCOMB,
GEO. A. PHELPS, JR.,
M. A. SORCHAN.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.
JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.
JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

This Company having established branch offices at London under the management of Messrs. JOHN PICKERSGILL & SON, and at Liverpool under the management of Messrs. GUION & CO., risks will be taken in London and Liverpool on shipments to and from all parts of the world on the same terms and conditions as are obtained from first class companies in England. Losses under policies issued by these branches will be adjusted and paid either at London, Liverpool or New-York, as may be agreed on when the risks are taken.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are at every military centre, from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboats and wagon trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directory, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.

The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.

These branches apply them most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.

Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving lives the country cannot afford to lose; what it is doing to economise the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Standing Committee.

GEORGE T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.

DEC. 28, 1863.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY
OF THE AGE!
DOCTOR KENNEDY,
OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR, FROM THE WORST SCROFULA TO A COMMON PIMPLE.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most dangerous case of rheumatism.

Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.

Five or eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it has been caused by cancer in the stomach.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.

One to two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.

One to two bottles will regulate all derangements of the kidneys.

Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.

One to three bottles have cured the worst cases of piles; a relief is always experienced. What a mercy to get relief in such an excruciating disease.

By following the directions in the pamphlet around each bottle and by a judicious application of the SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
SCROFULA OINTMENT,
AND
HEALING OINTMENT,

every sore and ulcer, of whatsoever kind or nature, except cancer that has taken root, is perfectly and permanently healed.

MANUFACTURED BY DONALD KENNEDY,
No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass.

Price $1. For sale by every druggist in the United States and British Provinces.

MARSHALL'S
PINE TREE TAR DROPS.
The most popular remedy extant.
For Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,
Tickling or Soreness of the Throat.
Are very pleasant and effectual.
Neatly put up in sliding cases.
Convenient for the pocket.
Sold at 15 and 25 cents per box.
By dealers in Medicines generally.
Prepared only by Thos. P. Marshall, Trenton, N. J.
New-York Agency at HELMBOLD'S
Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway.

TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any Pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, by no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand, and easily tried. WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME, without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the article as heretofore used, is endowed by the phosphate of lime with a healing property which renders the Oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy can be exhibited to those who desire to see them. For sale by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston; in New-York, by J. Milhau & Son, No. 183 Broadway, D. S. Barnes & Co., and F. C. Wells & Co.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
Publish this Day:
FIVE YEARS OF PRAYER,
WITH THE ANSWERS.
By REV. SAMUEL IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D.,
Author of
"The Power of Prayer," "Life of Dr. Murray," "Travels in Europe and the East," &c.
12mo, Cloth, $1 25.

This is a work which will find its way into a hundred thousand houses and hearts. Like its predecessor, THE POWER OF PRAYER, it will be translated into other languages and welcomed by Christians of every nation and kingdom under the whole heavens. The whole history of the Fulton-Street Prayer-Meeting will never be known on earth. Its records are of that sort which are only to be fully understood in eternity. But these accounts of such things as are known here possess a deep and absorbing interest. They command the attention and rivet the faith of the reader. Dr. Prime has brought to the work an appreciative and experienced Christian spirit and scholarship. It is not prepared in the catching style of books designed merely to sell and be forgotten. The volume has a permanent value as an assistant to theological study. It brings the evidence of living men from all directions to confirm the promises of the word of God. By the Sunday evening fireside the book will win many hearts, and become a household treasure and treasury.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

This volume combines a great amount of well-authenticated facts, showing the power of prayer and the influence of religious revivals.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The book has much interest.—*Presbyterian.*

Herein we have well vouched for special answers to prayer, and among them some for revivals; remarkable conversions; anecdotes of praying mothers and wives; conversions of children, of Romanism to Protestantism, and of infidels; the fruits of prayer on missionary grounds, among soldiers, among seamen, in Ireland, in Scotland, in England, in Wales, in France, and in Germany, &c.—*N. Y. Express.*

HARPER & BROTHERS
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

I.

VERY HARD CASH. A Novel founded on Facts. By CHARLES READE, Author of "Love me Little, Love me Long," &c. 8vo. Cloth, $1; Paper, 75 cents.

The critic draws out pearl after pearl, gems of description, and thought, and analysis, and masculine English writing, and recognizes beneath their brightness a wealth of philanthropic passion.... If there be such a thing as a live book, this is alive, throbbing with living characters and incidents.—*London Spectator.*

The adventures of the *Agra* on her homeward voyage are told with dramatic force and masterly pathos. There is no episode in Marryat or Cooper, or any sea-novelist we have ever read, which approaches the excellence of this part of Mr. Reade's narrative; and he must have a sluggish temperament who will not, as he peruses it, feel his heart continually leaping into his throat.—*London Athenæum.*

The description of the chase between the *Agra* and the Malay pirates is a piece of writing which no living English author except Mr. Reade could have composed. One passage only we can afford to quote as a perfect gem of writing.—*London Reader.*

II.

CHARLES DICKENS'S NEW CHRISTMAS STORY. MRS. LIRRIPER'S LODGINGS. *Thirty-second Thousand.* 8vo, Paper, 10 cents.

Mrs. Lirriper would have to provide accommodation for a hundred thousand lodgers by next Monday morning, if all recommended to her by Mr. Charles Dickens could really find her in the flesh at No. — Norfolk-street, Strand. The tender-hearted public will be likely to read between laughter and tears that tender-hearted old lady's account of herself, with her small professional solicitudes and her great womanly soul. * * The deep sympathy with all that is best and truest in life, without which even the genius of Mr. Dickens would have wanted all but a tithe of its influence, is the very soul of this admirable character-sketch, quaint often with the gayest touches of wit and good humor.—*London Examiner.*

III.

ROUNDABOUT PAPERS. By W. M. THACKERAY, Author of "The Four Georges," "The English Humorists," "Vanity Fair," "Pendennis," "The Newcomes," "Adventures of Philip," &c. With illustrations. 12mo, Cloth, $1 25; Half Morocco, $2 25.

In the "Roundabout papers," Thackeray's last, and, in some respects, most pleasant and characteristic work, he proves himself an able and eloquent "week-day preacher," a true, original and very delightful essayist. The volume contains some of the best essays that have been published since Elia died. They are pregnant with wit, humor, sense and observation. They are wise, thoughtful, truthful, original, delightful. They are brilliant, satirical, ironical, genial, pathetic, solacious, fine, ripe, mellow, delectable. And there is a flavor, a relish, a tang in their style that is delicious, that is superior to the exquisite flavor of Congreve's style. Those who love pure, simple, strong, racy, idiomatic English, should read these "Roundabout Papers."—TOM FOLIO, in the *Boston Transcript.*

HARPER & BROTHERS *will send any of the above Works by Mail, postage free, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the Price.*

READY JAN. 23.
The New Novel by TROWBRIDGE,
CUDJO'S CAVE.

Critics who have read the proof sheets say that the descriptions of border warfare have not been equaled even by Cooper. It is worked with great dramatic skill, and the story is of breathless interest.

The orders constantly received for "the new story by the author of 'Neighbor Jackwood'" have several times delayed publication till more books could be printed.

On Saturday, the 23d, a large edition will be ready.

Besides its great attractions in the author, it will be the handsomest novel yet published in this country.

Over 500 pages. Price $1 50.

J. E. TILTON & CO.,
Publishers, Boston.

ALSO READY,
SECOND EDITION OF
DREAMTHORP.
ALEXANDER SMITH'S CHARMING NEW BOOK.

One of our leading reviews thus expresses itself: "No book has been recently issued so attractive to persons of culture and poetic taste."

In soft tinted paper, elegantly bound. Price $1 50.

The above sold by all principal Booksellers.

SWINTON'S WORK!
WILL BE READY ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 20.
RAMBLES AMONG WOODS; THEIR POETRY, HISTORY AND WISDOM.

By WILLIAM SWINTON. Revised Edition. Handsomely printed on tinted-laid paper, and tastefully bound in cloth.

One vol., 12mo. Price, $1 50.

From the Boston Traveller.

It is a book to be studied with profit, and read for pastime.

Sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price, by
DION THOMAS, Publisher,
No. 142 Nassau-st., New-York.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW why widows, by second marriages, sometimes have children resembling their first husbands, read

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,

a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at Sinclair Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st., the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author,

Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

TWICE LOST IS A STORY OF MARKED genius and power, pithy, direct and strongly drawn, without a single line you would want omitted.

Altogether, for spiciness, for raciness, for cultivation, for spirited plot, and rapid, skillful development, the book has not its equal this season.

Handsomely printed, in paper covers. Price 50 cents. Sinclair Tousey, Dick & Fitzgerald, Dexter, Hamilton & Co., John Bradburn, Oliver S. Felt wholesale it in New-York.

LORING, Publisher,
No. 319 Washington-st., Boston.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE TIMES FOR sale of 1862 and 1863. Also, complete file of 1862 and 1863. Single copies, 25c. each. Address J. O. R., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,
OFFICE, NO. 340 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
STATE BOUNTY	$75
UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits	302
UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers	100—$477
Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
County Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

LADIES' FINE GOLD BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.—EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN, TWENTY-FIVE to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY, One door below Canal-st.

PURE COUNTRY MILK.—FAMILIES SUPplied at 8 cents per quart. Address T. W. DECKER, office No. 155 East 31st-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:

U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

SALE OF SIX PER CENT. STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, Jan. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of $2,000,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer in Hartford until the 23d day of January, 1864, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a certificate of deposit or certified check on any solvent bank in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, equal to five per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid can be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds, and full payment in funds current in New-York and Boston will be required within five days after notice of acceptance.

The Bonds are dated January 1st, 1864, and payable in twenty years from date at the Treasurer's Office, with six per cent coupons attached, payable at the same place, in January and July of each year, or, if preferred by the purchasers, registered bonds will be issued, provided not less than $300,000 of that class are desired.

A sinking fund of 400,000 is specially established, and the faith and credit of the State pledged for the redemption of the above-mentioned Bonds, the sale of which is authorized by Act of the General Assembly, passed at their special session and approved January 13, 1864.

GABRIEL W. COITE, State Treasurer.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Nov. 16, 1863.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.

COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, MARION COUNTY, Ohio, Dec. 28, 1863.

Attest: W. CRICKET, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on deposits.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York, held this day, WILLIAM ASTOR was unanimously elected a Director, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Anthony P. Halsey.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MEYLERT & CO.,

No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN A. ISELIN,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.

Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

FOR SALE,

The new 5 per cent. interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING

offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY."—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby gave notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GENETS & GOEPP, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $500,000.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

JOHN EGERTON,
HENRY COGGILL,
GEORGE E. STONE,
} Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 70 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were chosen for the ensuing term:

GOUVERNEUR S. BIBBY,	WILLIAM K. HINMAN,
OSCAR CHEESMAN,	PETER F. RANDOLPH,
FRANCIS MANY,	WILLIAM HERTZEL,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOSEPH S. LOWRY,
AARON L. REID,	JAMES C. HARRIOTT,
JOHN F. HOLBROOK,	CHAS. E. BLUMENTHAL.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, James C. Harriott was unanimously reelected President.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The undersigned, having obtained a decree to sell the above road, are now prepared to receive the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and issue for them Trustees' Certificates, under the agreement to reorganize the Company, made at a general meeting of bondholders and creditors, held Dec. 23, 1862.

The Bonds can be exchanged for Certificates at No. 24 Exchange-place, office of WESTON, DE BILLIER & CO.

CHARLES L. FROST,
EDWARD WESTON,
HENRY G. MARQUAND,
} Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1863.

THE MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the LANGDON ROLLING-MILL COMPANY, advertised to be held at the office of the Company at Spuyten Duyvil, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, has been postponed to TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M., at same place, at which time Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be elected.

J. B. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL, Jan. 12, 1864.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to

WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 170 Broadway.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.

JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, Feb. 1. The poll will open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1864, on the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, in gold coin, less Government tax, at the office of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No. 3,207 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 102 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

The following is the second semi-annual statement of this Company, showing its actual condition on the 1st day of January, 1864.

ASSETS.

Cash Balance in Bank	$65,308 10	
Cash Balance in Office	87 76	
Loans on Stocks of Solvent Institutions, worth over $168,583, (payable on demand)	123,003 00	$188,398 86
Real Estate, owned by the Company		32,000 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first lien on Real Estate, worth over $1,095,150		507,600 00
Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company		533,225 00
Interest on Loans due and unpaid, (all paid except $900 prior to the issue of this circular)		16,407 66
Premiums due		5,905 40
Rents accrued, not yet due		1,350 00
United States Internal Revenue Stamps		500 00
Total		$1,345,386 92

LIABILITIES.

Losses unpaid, and all other liabilities of every description	$48,592 85

GEO. T. HOPE, President.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

UNITED STATES FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular loan from sale at PAR. Until ten days' notice is given, the undersigned will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount authorized is FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILLIONS of this amount has been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, leaving a balance of only

THIRTY MILLIONS UNSOLD.

With present rate of sale, this amount will be absorbed in a very short period.

Full coupons from November furnished with interest paid in GOLD from that date.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863	$158,811 37	
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive	702,903 00	
Total amount of marine premiums		$861,714 37

This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.

No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.

Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above		$701,967 16
Paid for losses and expenses during the same period		411,264 40
Return premiums	$67,067 21	

The Company has the following assets:

Cash in bank	$116,846 42	
United States, New-York City banks and other stocks	702,769 03	
Loans on stocks, drawing interest	101,936 29	— 921,551 74
Premium notes and bills receivable		236,928 82
Subscription notes in advance of premiums		73,002 50
Scrips of sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		33,777 51
Total assets		$1,265,260 67

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next.

The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1860, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 21, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from Jan. 10, 1855, to the 1st day of January, 1863, for which Certificates were issued, amount to	$1,256,910 00	
Additional profits from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864	223,635 00	
Total profits for nine years		$1,480,545 00
The Certificates previous to 1860 have been redeemed in cash		631,940 00
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864		$848,605 00

By order of the Board

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS.
A. C. RICHARDS.
SHEPPARD GANDY.
W. M. RICHARDS, of the firm of Richards & Collins.
G. D. H. GILLESPIE.
C. E. MILNOR.
MARTIN BATES, JR., of the firm of Martin Bates, Jr., & Co.
FREDERICK B. BETTS, of the firm of Betts, Nichols & Co.
MOSES A. HOPPOCK.
SANFORD COBB, JR.
W. H. MELLEN.
B. W. BULL, of the firm of B. W. Bull & Co.
C. HADDEN.
L. P. MORTON, of the firm of L. P. Morton & Co.
F. W. MEYER, of the firm of H. & F. W. Meyer.
J. K. MYERS, of the firm of Halsted, Haines & Co.,
WILLIAM LECONEY.
A. WESSON.
WILLIAM KENT.
BYRON SHERMAN, of the firm of Sherman Bros.
JEHIAL READ.
JOHN A. BARTOW, of the firm of F. T. Montell & Bartow.
A. S. BARNES, of the firm of Barnes & Burr.
ALEX. M. EARLE, of the firm of Earle & Co.
H. L. ATHERTON.
JOHN A. HADDEN, of the firm of Hadden & Co.
GEO. C. WETMORE, of the firm of Wetmore & Co.
P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOSIAH M. FISKE.
OLIVER K. KING, of the firm of O. K. King & Co.
DAVID LAMB.

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.

THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ALDEN TYPE-SETTING AND DISTRIBUTING MACHINE COMPANY—Jan. 14, 1864.

Amount of capital stock		$100,000
Proportion thereof paid in cash	$40,000	
Stock issued for patent owned by the Co.	60,000	$100,000
Existing debts of the Company		20,000

A. C. RICHARDS, President.

A. V. STOUT,
H. W. ALDEN,
CHAS. C. YEATON,
WM. H. LEE,
WM. H. DWINELLE,
} Trustees.

City and County of New-York, ss.—AUGUSTUS C. RICHARDS being duly sworn, says that he is the President of the Alden Type-Setting and Distributing Machine Company, above named; and that the above report is in all respects correct and true.

A. C. RICHARDS.

Sworn this 14th day of January, 1864, before me.

J. B. NONES, Notary Public, New-York City.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE SULLIVAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of the City of New-York, as required by Section 35, Art. 2, Chap. 18 part 1, title 12, vol. 2, Revised Statutes.

The amount of the capital stock of said Company is ten thousand dollars, the whole amount of which has been paid in.

The whole amount of the indebtedness of the said Company on the eighteenth day of January, 1864, is nine hundred and fifty-nine and 16-100 dollars.

GILBERT SULLIVAN, President.

JAMES P. SULLIVAN,
GILBERT SULLIVAN,
} Trustees.

City and County of New-York, ss.—GILBERT SULLIVAN, being duly sworn, says that he is the President of the Sullivan Manufacturing Company above mentioned; that the foregoing statement by him subscribed is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

GILBERT SULLIVAN.

Sworn to before me (revenue stamp attached) this 18th day of January, 1864.

J. F. HARRISON,
Notary Public, New-York City.

$50,000.—SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED —In a prominent importing house on Broadway; thirty years' experience in the business; present capital $80,000; but inadequate to the facilities for doing the business, which is done mostly for cash, and very profitable; only two partners, one residing in Europe as purchaser. None but principals, with name and address, need apply. Address Box 3,997 New-York Post-office.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NOTICE—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE Annual election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 2d day of February, 1864, at their banking-house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL DIScount all notes drawn or indorsed by them, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, upon presentation at their office.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.,
No. 139 Centre st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—E. W. RUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

so long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks, Bankers and dealers in Government Securities the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates;

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.
THE NEW U. S. 5 PER CENT. INTEREST BEARING, LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.

VERMILYE & CO.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.

NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.

No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1863.

U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

We beg to call attention to the comparatively small amount of Five-Twenty Bonds remaining unsold, now less than thirty-four millions, and would suggest the importance of subscriptions being sent to us forthwith, as the residue is liable at any moment to be exhausted, after which they will not be obtainable except at a premium.

The demand occasioned by the formation of new Banks, as well as for foreign account, is daily increasing.

Less delay is anticipated in delivery for the future.

We continue for the present to allow one-eighth per cent. commission to parties purchasing for resale.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
United States Five-Twenty Loan Agents.

SIMONSON & BROWN

offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.

No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES FIVE PER CENT. Legal Tender Notes bought and sold by COLGATE & HOFFMAN, No. 47 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 187 West-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.

Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.

Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 16th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
(AS REORGANIZED,) CHILLICOTHE, Jan. 10, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Cash Dividend out of the earnings of the past six months, of Three (3) Per Cent. on the First Preference Shares of this Company: also, a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Second Preference Shares will be paid in shares of the same class. These dividends are payable on the 10th of February next. Those appearing on the books as stockholders on the 1st January at the Transfer Office, in New-York, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in that city. Those registered on the books at this office will be paid in Chillicothe.

W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., OFFICE, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., LESS the Government tax, was this day declared, payable to the holders of the guaranteed stock of this Company, on the first day of February next, from the net earnings for the six months ending on the 31st inst.

The Stock Books for the guaranteed stock will be closed on the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d February next, at 10 A. M.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER R. R. CO.
NORWICH, CONN., Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half of One per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst., whose names are on the Stock Ledger of the Company on the 16th inst. Dividend payable at the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 23d inst.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend on the original stock of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on the 15th instant.

Also a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent., deliverable March 1.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. on the outstanding Scrip, payable on the 15th instant; all free from Government tax.

EDWARD KEMEYS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO.,
No. 135 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. and an extra dividend of thirteen (13) per cent. free from Government tax, have been this day declared on the old capital stock of one million dollars, payable on demand to stockholders entitled to receive the same, as holders of said stock on the 16th day of December last.

JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st.

Capital Stock	$300,000 00
Assets Jan. 1, 1864	389,375 27

A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., free of tax, payable on demand, has been declared by this Company.

ISAAC R. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 12, 1864.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., (3½) free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., free of Government tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

J. DE LAMATER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable the 18th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board,

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, free from Government tax, payable on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1863.

159TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 2d January next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 2 January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per cent. free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

The DIRECTORS of this COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND to stockholders of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business; and scrip will be issued on the 15th day of February. Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. in cash on all outstanding scrip, payable on demand. All free of Government tax.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1863.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1864.

The Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per Annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per Cent. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18.

All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BRYCE,
} Secretaries.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to Feb. 2d, inclusive.

By order,

E. L. BOLLES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. (free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 8, 1864.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 4 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of United States tax.

RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The Directors of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

No. 67 WALL-ST., Jan. 13, 1864.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.

P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 110 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free from Government tax.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 1 PINE-ST., Jan. 12, 1864.

TENTH DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 18th instant.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS, 67 Bleecker-st., Jan. 13, 1864.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a Dividend or Interest, under the provisions of the By-Laws, for the last six months, ending the 31st December, as follows: At the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars; and of Four Per Cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, free from Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 18th of this month.

Also, an extra Dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend; to be calculated on the same principle, and payable to depositors, or passed to their credit at the same time with the said January interest.

The interest in both cases is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on THURSDAY, 14th inst.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th inst. until that day. By order.

GEO. HODGSDON, Sec

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of One and One-half per Cent., (1½,) free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February next, at the Bank of North America, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1.

HUNTER'S POINT, Jan. 12, 1864.

OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 WALL-ST., Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.

A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE, WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18th, next.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 Broadway.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1864.

THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE "BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY,"
No. 70 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF YONKERS & NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.
No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 16 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

JAN. 13, 1864.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO., No. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMER'S BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, and not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars which have been deposited at least three months previous to 1st instant, will be allowed to depositors, payable on or after MONDAY, 18th instant, in accordance with provisions of the by-laws.

Also an extra dividend, at the rates above named, will be allowed and paid in the same manner.

Interest not called for will remain as principal, drawing interest from 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees,

THOMAS JEREMIAH,
President.

G. H. COGGESHALL,
Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1863.

DIVIDEND—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $500, and five per cent. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 19th of January, 1864.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 7 P. M.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.

CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
ASSETS, $986,998 63.

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 *will bear interest from Jan. 1.*

EDWARD V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

JOHN McLEAN,
WM. S. WHITLOCK,
} Vice-Presidents.

GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will bear interest from 1st inst.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS of Merchants' Clerks has, by order of its Trustees, declared interest, free from Government tax, on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1863, on sums of $5 and not exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 18. The interest is credited to depositors, and draws interest from Jan. 1, the same as principal.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

No. 1 THIRD-AVENUE, Dec. 24.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK—CORNER THIRD-AVENUE and 25th-st. CHARTERED 1854. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evening from 6 to 8. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed. All deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

COMMONWEALTH
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 151 BROADWAY,
ONE DOOR ABOVE LIBERTY-ST.

JOSEPH HOXIE, President

GEORGE T. HAWS, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON DEPOT, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State,) ————
(Date) ————

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ————, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:

———— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
———— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
———— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
———— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ————, 186 , and to be completed on or before the —— day of ————, 186 , and I pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,

Brigadier-General D. H. RUCKER,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness, { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ————, 186 .
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 12, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on the 30th January, 1864, for the delivery at the New-York Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., of the following Blankets, viz:

60,000 Regulation Cavalry Blankets, Prussian blue or Gentian dyed.

20,000 Regulation Artillery Blankets.

These Blankets must be of pure wool, close woven, of stout yarns.

FOR THE CAVALRY.

Blue, with an orange border three inches wide, and three inches from the edge, and the letters "U. S." six inches high, orange color, in the centre of the blanket.

FOR THE ARTILLERY.

Red, with a black border three inches wide, and three inches from the edge, and the letters "U. S." six inches high, black color, in the centre of the blanket.

All the blankets are to be 75 inches long by 67 inches wide, and of the weight of 3.1875 lbs., or say 3 3-16 lbs., on which a variation of 0.1875, or 3-16 of a lb. may be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and packed in cases of one hundred each. The value of the cases to be paid for at a price to be determined by the Inspector.

The blankets are to be inspected at the factory where made, and none will be accepted or paid for but such as are approved on inspection.

Deliveries must be made as follows: One-tenth of the amount contracted for per week, commencing within one month from the date of the contract.

Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the quantity due at that time.

No bid will be considered which does not come from a manufacturer of blankets or regular dealer in such goods.

Bids will be considered for the delivery of the blankets at the factory, as well as at the agency above mentioned.

Each bid is to be accompanied by the names of the sureties of the proposer.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington City," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Blankets."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1864, at 12 M., for furnishing the Hospitals within the following Departments, until the 1st day of January, 1865, with a supply of pure ICE, viz.:

Department of the East, Headquarters at New-York.
Department of the Susquehanna, Headquarters at Philadelphia.
Middle Department, Headquarters at Baltimore.
Department of Western Virginia, Headquarters at Cumberland.
Department of Washington, Headquarters at Washington.
Department of St. Mary's, Headquarters at Point Lookout.
Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Headquarters at Fort Monroe.
Department of the South, Headquarters at Hilton Head.
And such other Hospitals as may be established upon the Texas coast.

Proposals will be made according to the following form:

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.

(RESIDENCE AND DATE.)

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, (as determined by the Medical Director,) the best quality of ice to such hospitals in the Department of ———, and in such quantities as the Medical Director of this Department may order, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

The ice to be subject to the approval of the Surgeon in charge of each hospital, who will receipt for the correct amount delivered.

Payment to be made on duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director of this Department.

As a guaranty of the faithful performance of the above agreement, should the contract be awarded to me, I will enter into bonds in the sum of $5,000. I also append to the inclosed form of guaranty the names of guarantors, certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, ———, of the county of ———, and State of ———, and ——— of the county of ———, and State of ———, do hereby guarantee that ——— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted he will at once enter into contract in accordance with the terms of said proposition, and we are prepared to become his securities.

[Sig.]
[Sig.]

Certificate of the Clerk of ——— District Court, or United States District Attorney.

Bidders must conform strictly to the above form of proposal, or their bids will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must necessarily accompany the bid.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately proceed to enter into contract, under bonds to the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K., U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor, Washington, D. C., and marked, "Proposal for Ice."

The Medical Purveyor reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.

HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K., U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor.

N. B.—Printed forms of above Proposals can be had by application to this office.

Information as to the location, capacity and about the amount of Ice required by the hospitals will be given by application to the Medical Director of each of these Departments.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 28th day of January, at 4 o'clock P. M., for filing, assembling, plating, finishing, packing and boxing 10,000 United States artillery curb bits, of the latest pattern, to be delivered at the United States Arsenal, Springfield, Mass. The side bars and mouth pieces as they come from the drops to be furnished from the Springfield Armory, where specimens and the model bits can be seen. The shell bearing the letters U. S. A. are to be made from No. 24 sheet brass, (Providence wire gauge,) and filled with lead before being soldered. The plating is to be not less than No. 0, and to be of fine quality. The rings are to be of the best iron clock wire, and the lower bar of brass wire. The bits are to be subject to inspection in all stages of the work, and before being packed are to be marked with the maker's name and residence. They are to be packed in paper bundles of six each, labeled 10 bundles in a box, as prescribed by the Department.

Packing boxes to be valued by the Inspector.

Deliveries are to be made at the rate of 600 per week; the first delivery of 600 to be made on the 20th of February.

The stock furnished by the United States will be inspected before issue, and for every set of parts delivered to the contractor, a bit is to be returned. No bids will be considered except from parties actually engaged in the plating and finishing business, and who can give good security for the performance of the work. Bidders will inclose with their bids the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds with approved sureties for its faithful execution. Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Artillery Curb Bits."

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brig.-Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING THE SESSION LAWS.—Notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received until Tuesday, the first day of March next, for printing and publishing nineteen hundred copies of the Session Laws of the State of New-York, to be passed this year; to be printed upon similar paper, and with similar type as the laws of 1863, it being expressly understood that should the Legislature order an extra or additional number of copies to be published, the same will be printed and furnished by the contractor or contractors at the same rate per copy as the number now required to be printed shall be agreed to be executed. The proposals to designate the price per signature for the work; and the person or persons proposing shall agree to have the printing done in the City of Albany.

To every proposal or bid for the printing there must be annexed a guarantee subscribed by a guarantor of sufficient ability, that the person or persons making such bid will, if the same be accepted, enter into contract according to the terms thereof, and give the security required by law in such cases, within ten days from the time he or they shall receive notice of the acceptance of his or their bid; and to every such guarantee there must be annexed a certificate of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor, or the Judge of the county where the guarantor resides, that the guarantor is a man of property and able to make good his guarantee.

Each proposal will be sealed up with the guarantee, and directed on the outside, "Proposals for Printing," and when thus sealed up and directed, the proposition should be inclosed in a separate envelope and directed to the undersigned, or either of them

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, Secretary of State.
LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 1st day of February, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground known as Nos. 100, 102, 104 and 106 West 20th-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," "Proposals for painting," and "Proposals for heating." Proposals for heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no securities are named. The school officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN DE LAMATER,
ALFRED MOORE,
JAMES CONDIE,
} Building Committee.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF J. B. HERRICK & SON is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. J. B. HERRICK.

The undersigned, as surviving partner, will close the outstanding affairs of the firm, and continue the business on his own account at No. 10 South-st.

JACOB HOBART HERRICK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1864.

BOOTH & TUTTLE HAVE ADMITTED to their firm GEO. T. HALL and JOHN T. FULTZ, and will continue the Dry Goods jobbing business, at No. 306 Broadway, under the name of

BOOTH, TUTTLE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—A PARTNER WANTED, with from $10,000 to $20,000 capital. The business, already established, is a safe and most profitable one, and has a brilliant prospect; only requires cash to develop itself, and soon become a source of very large returns. Address J. C. C., Box No. 5,052 New-York Post-office.

GOODMAN & JESUP HAVE THIS DAY ASsociated with them JOHN R. KENNADAY. They will continue the practice of a general law business at their offices, No. 112 Broadway, under the firm name of

GOODMAN, JESUP & KENNADAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

THE FIRM OF TAYLOR & DE GROVE, Stock Brokers, No. 63 Beaver-st., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

EDWARD TAYLOR.
Q. C. DE GROVE.

JAN. 18, 1864.

No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITTED a member of our firm.

FEARING & DALTON.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

December 31, 1863.

MR. TALLMADGE NORWOOD IS THIS day admitted as a member of our firm.

A. G. NORWOOD & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEstructive fire which occurred in the rear of our store, on Saturday night, our stock and store was considerably damaged by fire and water, which will slightly disarrange our business for a few days, but in a very short time we will be able to show to our customers as full and attractive a stock as ever.

BURROUGHS, ALLEN & CO., No. 104 Reade-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and No. 403 Hudson-st., New-York; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Post-office.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks from whatever cause arising. Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.

PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

SKIN DISEASES CURED.—LADIES AND gentlemen loosing their hair, or turning gray, can have it permanently restored by F. TAYLOR, No. 435 3d-av., four doors below 32d-st. Office hours from 9 A. M., to 5 P. M. From No. 683 Broadway.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours: cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. This is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

There is nothing more certain than that *pure* Nitrous Oxide is the *best* anæsthetic known, and that it is perfectly harmless. Of course we advise parties to come to "headquarters," at No. 22 Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.

IN THE MATTER OF LIEN
agst.
THE STEAMBOAT BROADWAY,
Her Tackle and Furniture.

To all whom it may concern:

Take notice that a warrant of attachment has been issued in this matter by Hon. G. G. Barnard, a Justice of this Court, against the steamboat *Broadway*, her tackle, apparel, &c., on the —— day of January, 1864. That the amount of the claim specified in said warrant is one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty cents, ($139 50,) and that said steamboat will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the master, owner or consignee thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge said warrant according to law, within thirty days from this date.

E. ELSWORTH,
Attorney for attaching creditors, Nyack, N. Y.

New-York, Jan. 19, 1864.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the premises Nos. 99 and 101 West 18th-st., in the City of New-York, were set on fire on the morning of the 7th day of January, inst., and there is every reason to believe that the same was caused by some evil-disposed person or persons: Now I, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the powers in me vested by the ordinances of said City, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the detection and conviction of the said incendiary or incendiaries who fired the said premises, to be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney, or of the Judge before whom the said person or persons were convicted of the said crime, that in his opinion the evidence of the person applying for said reward was conclusive in the said conviction; but all claims for said reward, not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after said conviction will be disregarded.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000		——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin .... $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL— Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	Jan. 23
ETNA	Saturday	Jan. 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Feb. 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
MORNING STAR,
J. M. COURTENAY, Commander,
will sail on
SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 46 North River, third pier above foot of Canal-st., New-York.

To be followed by the

EVENING STAR	Saturday, Feb. 6.
MORNING STAR	Saturday, Feb. 20.
EVENING STAR	Saturday, March 5.
MORNING STAR	Saturday, March 19.
EVENING STAR	Saturday, April 2.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNIted States mail steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.— Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7½ P. M.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.— Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

MATRIMONIAL.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, NOT BAD LOOKing, visiting this City, desires to open a correspondence with a young lady between 17 and 20 years of age; she must be of respectable family, educated and talented, with a kind and gentle disposition; other qualifications beside beauty and wealth are necessary. Address EDWARD LEMAN, No. 11 Ann-st.

ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES.—JAPONICA of the Societe Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. Depot at L. BASTET'S, 386 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALES

Solicited and attended to on favorable terms, by
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 14 Pine-st.
Ten years with ADRIAN H. MULLER.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864. }

This Company will hold their Twelfth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st. at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at seven per cent. per annum will, in such case, be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of Coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of Ocean Steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE

IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHATHAM-SQUARE, EAST BROADWAY, CATHARINE, GRAND AND MARKET STS., AND ST. MARK'S-PLACE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Buildings,) by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Benajah Leffingwell, Esq., Referee.

CHATHAM-SQUARE—The large and valuable plot of ground, with the 4-story brick buildings thereon (covering entire lot,) situate on the northeast corner of Chatham-square and East Broadway, running through to Catharine-st., and known as the old Chatham-square Post-office, being 46 feet 11 inches on the Square, 63 feet 11½ inches (whole front) on East Broadway, 49 feet on Catharine-st., and 61 feet 2 inches on rear line.

ALSO—The valuable lot, with the 4-story brick building thereon, No. 4 Chatham-square, running through to Catharine-st., being 43 feet on the Square, 34 feet 5 inches on Catharine-st., 60 feet on one side and 20 feet on the other.

CATHARINE-ST.—The lot of ground, with the buildings thereon, No. 19 Catharine-st., between East Broadway and Henry-st. Lot 27 by 104.3, and 106.6.

MARKET-ST.—The 3-story and attic brick dwelling-house, with extension, and lot No. 13 Market-st., near East Broadway. Lot 25 by 90 feet.

GRAND-ST.—The valuable plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, situate on the northeast corner of Grand and Cannon sts., being 50 by 100 feet.

ST. MARK'S-PLACE—The 3-story attic and basement brick house and lot No. 61 St. Mark's-place, between 1st and 2d avs. House 25 by 44; lot 25 by 85.11.

The above sale includes some of the most valuable property offered at auction in this City for many years, and offers great inducements to capitalists.

For maps and further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY

ON WASHINGTON-STREET.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, 1864, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Buildings.) by order G. F. Coddington, Esq., Executor of Moses Coddington, deceased.

WASHINGTON-ST.—The two-story and attic brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 314 Washington-street, west side, between Duane and Jay sts. House 20 by about 46 feet; lot 20 by 80 feet. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON AT THE NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK.

By order of Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, commanding at this Yard, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, 2d of February, 1864, next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, from five to eight hundred tons of wrought scrap iron. The quantity is estimated, and may be more or less. Ten per cent. of the amount of purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the balance as fast as the iron is delivered. Payment to be made to the Paymaster of the Yard, in Government funds; to be removed in thirty days from sale.

D. D. T. MARSHALL,
United States Naval Storekeeper.

NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1864.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY ON FRONT, PINE, DEPEYSTER, WALKER AND LAIGHT STS., BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF JOSEPH GIRAUD, DECEASED.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at Auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

FRONT-ST.—The four-story brick store and lot, No. 88 Front-st., near Old-slip; lot 22.2x88.3. The four-story brick store and lot, No. 128 Front-st., between Wall and Pine sts.; lot about 23.4x63 feet. Also, the four-story brick stores and lot, Nos. 132 and 134 Front-st., on the southwest corner of Pine-st.; lot about 40 feet square.

Also, the four story brick stores and lot, Nos. 138 and 140 Front-st., on the southwest corner of Depeyster-st.; lot 35.11x47 feet 8¾ inches.

PINE-ST.—The three-story brick buildings and lots, Nos. 87 and 89 Pine-st., next to the corner of Front-st.; lot 42.5x40.8.

DEPEYSTER-ST.—The three-story brick stores and lots, Nos. 27 and 29 Depeyster-st., about 70 feet east of Front-st. Lots about 20 feet front by 48.5 deep.

WALKER-ST.—The two-story brick front house and lot, No. 26 Walker-st., near Church-st., 25x100.

LAIGHT-ST.—The three-story brick house and lot, No. 44 Laight-st., 63 feet east of Hudson-st., and opposite St. John's Park, with a right to the use of St. John's Park directly opposite. Lot 22.8½x100. Also, the two-story and attick brick houses and lots, Nos 51, 53 and 55 Laight-st., commencing about 119 feet west of Hudson-st. and adjoining the corner of Collister-st. Lots 18.9x76 each.

Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent.

Maps at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE OF the late firm of Jee. Coddington & Co., will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., all the remaining assets of said late firm of Jee. Coddington & Co. and its members, which are vested in me as Assignee, including the following described real estate, viz.: 3 lots in St. Paul, Minn., Nos. 13, 14, 15, block No. 26; 80 acres land in Benton County, Minn.; 200 acres land in Worth County, Iowa; 3 lots in East Shakapeo, Minn. Also, a mortgage for $125 on lot No. 9, block No. 16, in village of Menosha, Wis. Also, an undivided one-fourth interest in house No. 148 Madison-st., and in the two stores No. 12 Coenties-slip and No. 16 Front-st., in the City of New-York, subject to the incumbrances thereon. Also, sundry book accounts, notes, &c., an inventory of which may be examined at the office of the auctioneer. BENJ. HAXTUN,

Assignee of late firm of Jee. Coddington & Co.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1864.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STORES AND Lots—Nos. 98 John and 50 Cortlandt-sts. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of WM. S. BANTA, executor of ELIZA MOORE:

JOHN-ST.—The four-story brick store and lot, No. 98 John-st., near Gold-st.

CORTLANDT-ST.—The four-story brick store and lot, No. 50 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich-st.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store No. 23 Nassau-st.,

Pair bay carriage horses, 15¼ hands high, about 7 years old, believed to be sound, and are very stylish drivers, and sold for want of use. Will be disposed of separately or together.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—A. S. RICHARDS & CO. will sell on Wednesday, Jan. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., several choice invoices of fine goods.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—$3,000 IN A MANUFACTURING business. The goods are cashed on delivery, and secured by a patent. Address A. B., No. 210 Elm-st., Newark, or for further particulars, inquire of I. S. CLOUGH, No. 290 Pearl-st., New-York.

$1,000.—AN ESTABLISHED EXPRESS LINE—Fully equipped, and office on Broadway, centrally located. The receipts have averaged from $15 to $20 per day. Call on or address EDWARDS & BLISS, No. 119 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A RETAIL DRY GOODS BUSINESS in any flourishing city. Stock would be taken to the amount of $10,000 or more, and cash paid. Apply, personally or by letter, to Messrs. LANGMAN & ASPINWALL, No. 159 Water-st., New-York.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUNG man having $5,000 cash is offered by a wholesale house, doing strictly a cash business. An investigation may be had by addressing, with reference, W. F., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

CAPITAL—SPECIAL OR ACTIVE—$50,000 TO $75,000 additional capital in a wholesale provision house; business strictly cash. Address CAPITAL, Box No. 2,120 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE LAGER-BEER SALOON, NO. 235 Bowery, with Billiards. A real chance for an enterprising man. To inquire within.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AN UPPER ROOM, WITH SUMPTUOUS table, can be had by one or two gentlemen, in the respectable neighborhood No. 132 East 16th-st., ten to fifteen doors from Union-square. Reference asked.

SINGLE ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN, with board, on second and fourth floors, at No. 4 University-place, corner of Clinton-place.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

JAN. 19, 1864.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN'S CERTIFICATE, for well-conducted men discharged on license.

1864. ROBERT BRIERLY,
Aged 22. born at Glossop.

{ IN SEPARATE OR OTHER CONFINEMENT, 6 months.
{ ON PUBLIC WORKS, 2 years, 6 months.

ORIGINAL TRADE OR OCCUPATION, Tanner.
PRISON TRADE, Laborer.

These are to certify that his conduct under penal discipline has been as follows:

{ ON PUBLIC WORKS—Exemplary.
{ IN OTHER CONFINEMENT—Good.

Given without erasure.

DATE, 2d November, 1863.
GOVERNOR OF PORTLAND PRISON.

The London *Times*, in speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation:

"A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 5 o'clock; and, after taking some refreshment, went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,

and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the 'Ticket-of-Leave Man' took place, Parker, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."

TO-NIGHT and EVERY NIGHT,
MR. AND MRS. FLORENCE
in
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.
LAST BUT ONE PERFORMANCE,
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1864,
BENEFIT OF MLLE. CANISSA.
TANNHAUSER.

Grand opera in three acts, By R. Wagner, with the following cast:

MAD. JOHANNSEN,	MAD. FRIEDERICI,
MLLE. CANISSA,	HERR HIMMER,
HERR HABELMANN,	HERR STEINECKE,
HERR HERMANNS,	HERR GRAFF.

Members of the Arion Society have kindly volunteered to assist in the choruses.

The procession in the second act will be of unusual splendor, new costumes, appointments, &c., increased orchestra and chorus.

Conductor .... CARL BERGMANN.

Prices as usual.

The sale of tickets will commence on Tuesday morning at the Academy of Music, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 702 Broadway.

Season and Complimentary tickets will not be admitted.

HOPE CHAPEL,

No. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK,
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.

The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH NIGHT OF THE MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON; or, "MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE," WHICH IS STILL A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

In connection with the TOUR OF THE WORLD, BY PARTICULAR REQUEST, THOSE THRILLING SCENES,

THE OBSEQUIES OF HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HUGHES,

will be exhibited in succession, with the grand view of HIS HOLINESS PIUS IX., BLESSING HIS PEOPLE ON EASTER DAY FROM THE BALCONY OF ST. PETER'S, AT ROME, and other MAGNIFICENT APPROPRIATE PIECES.

Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock. H. B. McKEON, Manager.

NIBLO'S SALOON.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,
JAN. 20, 1864.

GRAND CONCERT,
and first appearance of
Madame CHARLOTTE VARIAN,
assisted by GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
HENRY APPY, Violinist,
EDWARD HOFFMAN, Pianist.

Admission, 50 cents.
Reserved seats, 75 cents.
Sale of reserved seats will commence Saturday morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

ST. NICHOLAS HALL,

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
HEADQUARTERS OF PERHAM'S NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE.

A series of magnificent STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, comprising thrilling War Tableaux and beautiful Scenes in Architecture, Statuary and Landscape, and the gigantic MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

A superb illustrated history of the war, DEVOTED TO THE AID OF INVALID SOLDIERS.

For details of the enterprise see descriptive bills. Exhibition EVERY EVENING at 7¾, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock: single admission, 25 cents; National Home tickets, admitting four, $1 each.

GRAND MUSICAL AND ORATORICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—Mme. D'ANGRI, Sig. ABELLA, and Profs. COLBURN, NASH and CURTIS, have kindly volunteered their services for a Grand Musical performance in connection with the repetition of the eloquent lecture of E. P. BELDEN, Esq., at Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, for the Sanitary Commission. Tickets, 25c.; reserved seats, 40c. For sale at the offices Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, No. 10 Cooper Institute, Chamber No. 8 Bible House, and the principal music stores and hotels. Doors open at 7 o'clock; music to commence 7¾ o clock.

MAISON DOREE.—AGREEABLE TO THE OFT expressed desire, the proprietor of the Maison Doree has recently opened to the public a spacious saloon, fitted with every accessory and convenience, and capable of dining 120 persons. The table is replete with a superb service, and the saloon and reception rooms furnished with luxurious elegance. Clubs and Dinner Committees should be made aware of this. Dinners served wheresoever desired, with or without dinner service and ornaments. Weddings and suppers supplied impromptu. Creams and confections to order at all hours daily.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS will receive several additional pupils, between the ages of nine and fourteen, to educate with her own daughters at Idlewild. Address

MRS. N. P. WILLIS,
Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This well-established and flourishing institution is pleasantly located on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 2½ hours' ride from New-York. Special attention is paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in vocal and instrumental music. French is taught by a native and spoken in the family. For catalogues address REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eightieth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the New Annual Register, giving full information, address

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N.Y.

FRENCH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ELMIRA, N. Y.—Room vacant for five or six boys. No other language but French spoken in the family. For circulars, etc., address

LOUIS OLIVIER, Elmira, N. Y.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, New-York.

For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau st., and No. 574 Broadway.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Great Barrington, Mass. Term commences WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, and continues twenty weeks. Address, the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE—PORT JERVIS Orange County, N. Y. (For Ladies.) Semi-Annual Session commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—For circulars, apply to the Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N.Y. Principal, OLIVER R. WILLIS, A.M.

TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A lady educated in Europe is desirous of procuring a situation as governess or companion in a private family; is an accomplished musician, and has had much experience in teaching the piano; can give most satisfactory references. Address J. D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

GERMAN LESSONS.—MISS THERESE MEYER informs her friends and the public that she continues to give lessons in the German language. Address Lockwood's bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

JOB AND CARD PRINTING.—BILLHEADS, monthly statements, cards, circulars, labels, and all other printing neatly executed. Ball work at cost.

DAVID HYNE, No. 162 William-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

DIARIES FOR 1864.—PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, Expense Books, Games, Daily Journals, &c., by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LAST WEEK
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S SPLENDID DRAMA,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
the best Drama put upon the American stage for years.
IT MUST BE REMOVED
after this week, to give place to
OTHER DRAMATIC NOVELTIES,
which have been long in course of preparation. During this week it will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 7¼ o'clock.
Just engaged, at great expense,
THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER,
who produces the most beautiful music on
THREE WHISTLES AT ONCE.
To be seen at all hours, every day and evening,
THREE COLOSSAL GIANTS!
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
eight feet Four inches high.
Weighs 463 Pounds.
ANNA SWAN, THE NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL,
aged 17 years, yet eight feet one inch high!
THE GIANT BOY,
THE GIANT BOY,
18 years old, and full eight feet high.
THE GREATEST PYRAMID OF GIANTS
ever beheld by mortal eyes.
TWO OF THE SMALLEST DWARFS
ever seen on the face of the globe.
THE LILIPUTIAN KING,
14 years old, 22 inches high, and weighs but 17 lbs.
GEN. GRANT, Jr.,
12 years old, and only 23 inches high.
ALBINO FAMILY FROM MADAGASCAR,
the most extraordinary phenomena in nature.
KELLY'S AUTOMATON MUSICAL TROUPE,
consisting of six figures, size of life, which play upon
NOVEL PIANOS OR HARPERIANS,
producing music equal to a full orchestra.
THREE GROUPS OF MOVING WAX FIGURES,
THE MONSTER SERPENTS.
GRAND AQUARIA, Sea Lion, Mammoth Bear,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
EDUCATED SEAL, which plays a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, and a million other wonders.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE

GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
Hyatt Frost .... Manager.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Spring and Prince sts.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
The Menagerie is now in its
TENTH WEEK.
Although costing the proprietors nearly
$130,000,
(the largest 25-cent show in the world,)
HAS PROVED A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
Vast numbers of animals and birds, the most beautiful of their kind, are here congregated.
A ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION
of such magnitude and rare excellence has never before been exhibited on this continent.
INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT
are harmoniously blended in one. It is an
ELEGANT FAMILY RESORT,
where youths may receive proper instruction in the
GREAT BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.
Members of religious societies need have no conscientious scruples on the score of attending this
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,
for, aside from the absence of everything immoral, it furnishes instruction of value to every one.
The clergy and elite of the City daily visit this
SUPERBLY MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES,
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
of Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Ponies, Mules, Elephants,
STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE, No 485 BROADWAY.

L. B. LENT .... Manager.
ENTERTAINMENTS
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
including every variety of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND WONDERFUL GYMNASTIC FEATS,
introducing the great French Equestrienne,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
an unprecedented array of
STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS,
and the most splendid stud of
DANCING AND PERFORMING HORSES
in the country.
Doors open at 2 and 7; to commence at 2½ and 7½.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS,
199 AND 201 BOWERY.
PERFORMANCES EVERY EVENING AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
when a splendid bill will be offered, introducing
THE SHERWOOD FAMILY
in their several daring acts of
EQUESTRIANISM,
and numerous other attractions.
Doors open at 2 and 7. Commence at 2½ and 7½. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20th,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
BENEFIT OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season tickets for a gentleman	$5
Season tickets for ladies	2
Season tickets for boys under 15 years	3

For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 758 Broadway.

STODART & MORRIS,

Manufacturers of grand
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms,
No. 526 Broadway.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO 481 BROADWAY—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons, and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops: prices $85 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Upright and square 7-octave pianos, $250, $275, $380, $350. Melodeons at $40, $60, $80. All in elegant rosewood cases and fully warranted by T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., corner 4th-av., Bible House.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 204 5th av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturday.

Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,

EXCLUSIVE DEALERS
IN
CALIFORNIA WINES
AND
BRANDY.
ABSOLUTELY PURE.

No. 180 Broadway, New-York.
No. 108 Tremont-st., Boston.

TURNER BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS OF TURNER'S GINGER WINE,
BITTERS, SYRUPS, CORDIALS,
NATIVE WINES, &C.
Removed to corner of Pine and Water sts.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices, &c.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7½.

Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 19, 1864,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
SECOND WEEK, SECOND WEEK
OF CHARLES GAYLER'S NEW IRISH DRAMA,
written expressly for
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
entitled
THE CONNIE SOOGAH;
OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER,
substantiated by the unanimous opinions of the press as the best acted and most splendidly mounted drama ever presented
TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC,
and indorsed by seven consecutive houses in point of fashion, numbers and money,
UNKNOWN EVEN IN THE ANNALS OF NIBLO'S GARDEN
AS A LEGITIMATE TRIUMPH,
AND A SUCCESS WITHOUT PRECEDENT.
CORNEY McGRATH, assuming the disguise of the Connie Soogah,
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
with the songs of "Ellen Astore" and "The Irish Wedding."
NELLY NOLAN,
a jumpin' jewel, wid a honey comb between her chin and her nose,
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
will be sustained by Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. Grattan, Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. J. Nunan, Mr. J. C. Collier, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. F. B. Holmes, Mr. J. W. Blaisdell, &c.
Entire new scenery, from views taken expressly in and about
THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY,
by Hilliard, Maeder and assistants. New decorations, accessories, &c., by Mr. S. Wallis, new costumes by M. Phillippe, new machinery by Mr. Runyan, original and characteristic music by Mr. H. B. Dodworth.
SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress .... Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager .... J. H. Selwyn
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19, 1864.
CHANGE. CHANGE. CHANGE.
MR. FRANK DREW
will make his first appearance as
MAZEPPA,
alias
CASSIMIR, A CHILD OF MYSTERY,
in the
extravagant extravaganza, founded (a very little) on a rather celebrated poem, and a great deal on a noted equestrian drama, entitled
MAZEPPA;
OR, THE
UNTAMED ROCKING HORSE.
Produced with
NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
and in which
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
will appear as
OLINSKA,
THE PEARL OF POLAND.
The performance every evening will commence with the highly successful and original comedy, in two acts received every night with
SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER,
entitled,
A BULL IN A CHINA-SHOP.

Mr. Bagshot, a commercial gent	Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Mr. Jipthorpe, a married gent	Mr. W. Davidge
Mr. Flitter, a clerk in the War Office	Mr. G. Becks
Mr. Piper, a pianoforte tuner	Mr. J. Owens
Bellamy Brownjohn	Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Emily, Jipthorpe's wife	Mrs. Sloan
Lucy, Jipthorp's daughter	Miss De Lacey
Susan	Miss J. Walters
Arabella Fitz Kensington	Miss Harris

Doors open at 7. Performances commence at 7¾ o'clock. Seats secured three days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

TUESDAY.
Doors open at half-past seven; overture commences at a quarter to eight; curtain rises at its conclusion.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Reserved seats are retained until the conclusion of the first act. It is respectfully requested that parties securing such seats will be as punctual as possible, as there are many plays in which the first act does not last more than fifteen minutes.
SEVENTY-NINTH
night of Mr. Lester Wallack's standard play,
ROSEDALE,
with its beautiful scenery, novel machinery, original music, great cast and attractive tableaux.
Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Holland, Mr. John Sefton, Mr. Daly, Mr. Browne, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Pope, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Gannon, Miss Morant, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Barrett, Miss Lebrun and Miss Carman sustaining their original characters.
WEDNESDAY,
MARRIED LIFE.
THURSDAY,
EIGHTIETH NIGHT OF ROSEDALE.
FRIDAY,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
SATURDAY,
(Eighty-first time.) ROSEDALE.
Due notice will be given of the next representation of the LOVE CHASE, NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS and THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 19,
BENEFIT
and
LAST APPEARANCE
of
EDWIN BOOTH,
who will appear in
TWO CHARACTERS,
assisted by Mr. and Mrs.
F. B. CONWAY,
MR. JOHN DYOTT.
MERCHANT OF VENICE
AND
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager .... Mr. GABRIEL HARRISON.
Stage Manager .... Mr. B. A. BAKER.
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 19,
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN
WITH ITS UNAPPROACHABLE CAST.
FRIDAY EVENING,
the Grand Opera of
MARITANA.

SKATING.

Instruction and practicing on rollers, so as to be able to skate on ice, at the SKATING GALLERY of Mr. HENRY GEBHARD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 161 5th-av., extending to Broadway, corner of 22d-st., daily and evenings till 9 o'clock.

FAIRS.

NOTICE.
THE LADIES'
NATIONAL UNION FAIR
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE FREEDMEN AND SOLDIERS,
WILL BE OPENED ON
MONDAY, FEB 8, 1864,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

The Ladies earnestly appeal to a benevolent and Christian public to aid them in this good work.

All contributions of Clothing, Goods, Ornaments, Confectioneries, &c., &c., will be gladly received at Rooms, No. 20 Cooper Institute and No. 118 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

Tickets 25 cents; for sale at Rushton & Clark's Astor House; at the Academy on the morning of the 8th; and at Freedmen's Rooms, No. 118 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

MEETINGS.

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK —ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Prison Association of New-York, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held on THURSDAY, 21st inst., at 3 P. M., at the office of the Association, No. 12 Centre-st. Polls open from 3 to 4 P. M. By order of Executive Committee.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Recording Secretary.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN. —Annual meeting at Firemen's Hall, TUESDAY, Jan. 19, at 7½ P. M. Punctual attendance requested.

P. W. ENGS, President.

GEO. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary.

MILITARY.

51ST REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.—This regiment will arrive at Chambers-st. at 1 o'clock P. M., THIS DAY, via Hudson River Railroad. They will be escorted through the City by a detachment from the Thirteenth Brooklyn; march up Broadway to 23d-st., where they will partake of a collation, tendered by a few of our citizens. The regiment bring about 210 men, rank and file; all have reënlisted as veterans; it is hoped that they will be well entertained.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—All companies intending to participate in the reception of the Second Fire Zouaves, are requested to notify the Chairman on or before THURSDAY, 21st inst. A programme will be published by the Committee. Companies neglecting to report will not appear on the same.

HENRY WILSON, Chairman.

CHARLES E. FINDLAY, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
WHITE GOODS, FINE FLANNELS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
MACY'S CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.
R. H. MACY.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR GREAT BARGAINS.—D. CLARK, No. 648 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st., relinquishing the lace and fancy business, will offer the balance of his stock, consisting of

REAL LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
DRESS CAPS,
HEAD-DRESSES,
SPENCERS,
SLEEVES, CAPES,
INFANTS' ROBES,
RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.,

at an immense reduction in prices. The entire stock of the above goods must be sold by the 1st of February, as on and after that date the store will be occupied by Messrs. Kirby & Co., Booksellers and Newsmen.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES, 50 CENTS —Real Paris kid, ladies' and misses' fancy colors; also 2,000 dozen real Alexander's, closing at 75 cents, usual price $1 70. N. B.—The largest and cheapest stock of hosiery, gloves and undergarments in the City. A full assortment of best quality thread and needle and fancy goods. Zephyr worsted 18 cents, all colors; regular price 25 to 38 cents. At ELGER'S cheap store for first-class goods, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Remember ELGER'S.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

[Continued from the First Page.]

gent men. They were as much devoted to our cause as any class of men in the South, and were even anxious to go into service. They had applied to him to be received into service, and he had applied to Mr. Randolph, then Secretary of War. Mr. Randolph decided against the application, on the ground that it might furnish to the enemy a pretext of arming our slaves against us. Some time after this he was again applied to by them, and he went to the present Secretary of War, Mr. Seddon, and laid the matter before him. Mr. Seddon refused to entertain the proposition, on the ground that it did not come up before him through the military authorities. To obviate this objection, Gen. Maury, at Mobile, soon afterwards represented their wishes to the War Department. Mr. Seddon refused the offer of their services on the ground that it would be incompatible with the position we occupied before the world; that it could not be done.

Mr. Dargan said he differed with the Secretary of War. He cared not for "the world." He cared no more for their opinions than they did for ours. He was anxious to bring into service every free man, be he who he may, willing to strike for our cause. He saw no objection to employing Creoles—they would form a potent element in our army. In his district alone a brigade of them could be raised. The crisis had been brought upon us by the enemy, and he believed the time would yet come when the question would not be the Union or no Union, but whether Southern men should be permitted to live at all. In resisting subjugation by such a barbarous foe he was for employing all our available force. He would go further, and say that he was for arming and putting the slaves into the military service. He was in favor even of employing them as a military arm in the defence of the country.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Mr. Goode, of Virginia, offered the following joint resolutions on the war:

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States, That the present is deemed a fit occasion to remind the people of the Confederate States that they are engaged in a struggle for the preservation both of liberty and civilization, and that no sacrifice of life and fortune can be too costly which may be requisite to secure to themselves and their posterity the enjoyment of these inappreciable blessings; and to also assure them that in the judgment of Congress, the resources of the country, if developed with energy and husbanded with care, are more than sufficient to support the most protracted war which it can be necessary to wage for our independence, and to exhort them, by every consideration which can influence freemen and patriots, to a magnanimous surrender of all personal and party feuds to an indignant rebuke of every factious temper, in whatever quarter or upon whatever pretext it may be made, to a generous support of all branches of the Government, in the legitimate exercise of their constitutional powers, and to that harmonious, unselfish and patriotic cooperation which can alone impart to our cause the irresistible strength which springs from united council, fraternal feelings and fervent devotion to the public weal.

After a spirited debate, the resolutions were referred, by 42 to 31.

RETALIATION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 2.

It will be recollected that, some weeks ago, a Georgia cavalryman, Daniel Bright, of the Twenty-second Georgia, was hanged by the Yankees as a guerrilla. It now appears that retaliation has been sternly executed by our troops. We learn that, at the spot of the tragic execution, a few days ago, our soldiers hung, in retaliation, a negro soldier, from Ohio, and that his body was left swinging on the very beam from which Bright was suspended. The victim was a bright mulatto; he had been captured near Elizabeth City, and he must have been brought nearly seventy miles to the place of execution, that the retaliation might be executed on the very same spot where the atrocity which occasioned it had been committed. Our informant saw the corpse swinging to the wind at Hampton Cross-roads. The following label was attached to it:

Notice.—Here hangs Sam Jones, of the Fifth Ohio regiment, executed in retaliation for Daniel Bright, hung by the order of Brig.-Gen. Wild. By order of
Gen. PICKETT.

We have, also, information of the hanging of another free negro soldier, the day before yesterday, by our troops, at Franklin. He was executed for burning houses. The wretch belonged to a Massachusetts regiment. He is said to have been much affected by his fate, protesting that he had never any idea of such consequences of his enlistment.

In addition to these fearful and determined acts of retaliation, we learn that two hostages were yesterday committed to Castle Thunder, under the orders of Col. Griffin—one white man, and the other a bright mulatto; and that they will be held to await the threat of Gen. Getty, who commands at Portsmouth, to hang two women, who are already in irons, in retaliation for the execution of the negro Jones.

The fiat seems to have gone forth for stern and terrible work on the North Carolina frontier, in this dark and melancholy country of swamps, overrun with negro banditti, and now the special theatre of war's vengeance. Our informant states that Capt. Maffit, of Burroughs' battalion, had recently come out from Princess Anne County and joined Col. Griffin's command; and that he is entirely certain, from what he heard from our officers, that seven of Maffit's men, taken by the enemy, were hung.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 18.

VACCINATION.

Mr. Henderson, of Missouri, (Union,) introduced a resolution requiring the Corporations of Georgetown and Washington to establish a general system of vaccination. Adopted.

ENLISTMENTS.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Union,) reported back the bill to promote enlistments and for other purposes.

BUREAU OF EMANCIPATION.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, (Union,) introduced a bill to establish a Bureau of Emancipation. Referred to the Select Committee on Slavery.

COLORED MAIL.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a resolution to abolish the "color qualification" in carrying the mails.

NAVY OFFICERS.

Mr. Ramsay, of Minnesota, (Union,) offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to communicate to the Senate the action of the Board of Investigation into the grades of officers in the navy. Adopted.

NIAGARA FALLS SHIP-CANAL.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, (Union,) presented petitions praying for the construction of a ship-canal around Niagara Falls. Referred.

RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

The joint resolutions of thanks to Major-Gens. Hooker, Meade and Howard and the officers and men of the Army of the Potomac, were adopted.

Also, the resolutions of thanks to Major-Gens. Burnside and Banks and the officers and men under their commands were also adopted.

THE SENATORIAL OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Union,) the resolution in relation to the prescribed oath to be taken by Senators was made the special order for to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock.

Mr. Bayard gave notice that after an expression of his views upon the subject to-morrow, he should take no further part in the debate, nor should he vote upon the resolution, believing it indecorous in him to vote upon any measure upon which his future action might depend.

EXPULSION OF MR. DAVIS.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the resolution to expel Mr. Davis was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

AGRICULTURE AND EMIGRATION.

The bill of Mr. Pomeroy to incorporate the North American Land and Emigration Company was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. It is designed to encourage and promote the sale and settlement of unoccupied lands in the United States, and the development of the mineral and agricultural resources. It is to be located in Washington, with an office in New-York, under the management of Thos. Carney, John Butterfield, Charles Gould, Lucien Birdseye, Frederick Kuhul, Thomas F. Mason, Robert Halsey, William Pearsall, Horatio Bigelow, Elisha T. Loving, and their associates.

The capital stock is $1,000,000, with a privilege of an increase to $5,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each. The Directors shall consist of not less than seven nor more than sixteen members. It is empowered to buy lands, erect buildings, make contracts for the transportation of emigrants, &c.

THE ENROLLMENT BILL.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, (Union,) offered modifications to the clause in the Enrollment bill, exempting non combatants. Rejected.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, (Union,) offered an amendment defining that the killing of an officer who is executing the draft shall be classed as murder under the United States laws. Adopted.

Several verbal amendments were then adopted.

The bill, as amended, was finally passed by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Anthony, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Johnson, Lane, of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Nesmith, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson—30.

Nays.—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlisle, Grimes, Hendricks, Howe, Lane, of Indiana, Powell, Saulsbury, Wilkinson, Wright—10.

THANKS TO COMMODORE VANDERBILT.

The resolution of thanks to Cornelius Vanderbilt, for his gift of the steamship *Vanderbilt* to the Government, was passed.

The Senate went into executive session, and adjourned at 3½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 18.

THE USE OF THE HALL.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered a resolution that the use of the hall of the House of Representatives be granted to the Christian Commission for the holding of their anniversary meeting.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.) objected to the motion, especially after what they had seen on Saturday night, when the hall was abused by a person of whom he need not speak.

A resolution of similar import, however, was subsequently passed.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered the following:

Whereas, A great civil war like that which now afflicts the United States, is the most grievous of all calamities, producing, as it does, spoliation, bloodshed, anarchy, public debt, official corruption and private immorality; and the American Government cannot rightfully make such a war upon any portion of its people, except for the sole purpose of vindicating the Constitution and laws and restoring both to their just supremacy; and

Whereas, This House, on the 22d day of July, 1861, speaking in the name of the American people, and in the face of the world, solemnly and truly declared that it was waged for no purpose of conquest or oppression, but solely to restore the Union, with all the rights of the people and States unimpaired; and

Whereas, In every war, especially in any war of invasion, and most particularly if it be a civil war between portions of the same country, the object of it ought to be clearly defined, and the terms distinctly stated upon which hostilities will cease; and the advancing armies of the Government should carry the Constitution in one hand while they hold the sword in the other, so that the invaded party may have its choice between the two; therefore,

Resolved, That the President be requested to make known, by public proclamation or otherwise, to all the country, that whenever any State, now in insurrection, shall submit itself to the authority of the Federal Government, as defined in the Constitution, all hostilities against her shall cease, and such State shall be protected from all external interference with her local laws and institutions, and her people shall be guaranteed in the full enjoyment of all those rights which the Federal Constitution gave them.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, the above preamble and resolution were laid on the table by a vote of 79 yeas to 56 nays, as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Ames, Arnold, Ashley, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Beaman, Blaine, Blair of Missouri, Blair of Western Virginia, Boutwell, Brandagee, Broomall, Ambrose W. Clark, Freeman Clarke, Cole, Cresswell, Davis of Maryland, Davis of New-York, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Eliot, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Garfield, Gooch, Higbee, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubburd, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelley, Kellogg of Michigan, Longyear, Lovejoy, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, McIndoe, Miller of N. Y., Morehead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Pike, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Schenck, Scofield, Shannon, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas of Maryland, Upson, Van Valkenburgh, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne of Massachusetts, Whaley, Williams, Wilson, Woodbridge, Windom.

Nays.—Messrs. James C. Allen, Ancona, Baldwin of Michigan, Bliss, Brooks, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of Western Virginia, Chanler, Coffroth, Cox, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Finck, Ganson, Grider, Griswold, Hale, Hall, Harding, Harrington, Harris of Maryland, Herrick, Holman, Hutchins, Johnson of O., Kernan, Lazear, Leblond, Long, Marcy, McAllister, McDowell, McKinney, Middleton, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morris of Ohio, Morrison, Nelson, Pendleton, Robinson, Ross, Steele of New-York, Stiles, Stuart, Sweat, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Wheeler, Chilton A. White, Joseph W. White, Fernando Wood, Yeaman.

DUTY ON PRINTING PAPER.

Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the 5th section of the act to modify the existing tariff laws as imposes an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. on printing paper unsized, used for books and newspapers exclusively.

EXEMPTING CLERGYMEN.

Mr. Thayer, of New-York, (Union,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into and report to the House whether it is expedient to amend the Enrollment Act so as to exempt clergymen of all denominations engaged in the duties of their office.

This resolution was tabled—yeas 100, nays 46.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. Coffroth, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that, the Senanate concurring, the first session of the Thirty-eighth Congress be closed on the third Monday in April next.

Objection being made, the resolution lays over.

RANK OF CHAPLAINS.

Mr. Amos Myers, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) introduced a bill giving the rank of Captain of cavalry to Chaplains. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

EVACUATION OF CUMBERLAND GAP.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.) offered a resolution, which being objected to, lies over, directing the Secretary of War to forward to Congress copies of a communication from Brig.-Gen. G. W. Morgan, to Adjt.-Gen. Thomas, dated Mt. Vernon, Ohio, June 6, 1863, and of the exhibits attached, marked from "A" to "Q" inclusive, the same being in reply to that of the official report of Maj.-Gen. Halleck, dated Dec. 2, 1862, relative to the evacuation of Cumberland Gap.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. Cox also offered the following:

Resolved, That the President be respectfully and earnestly requested to appoint a Board of Commissioners, who can by negotiation reach the authorities of the South with a view to the immediate exchange of our prisoners under the cartel heretofore agreed upon; and that the negotiation be withdrawn from the hands of Maj.-Gen. Butler, who, as it is reported, is unable, from causes connected with his past military conduct, to hold intercourse with those charged with this business at Richmond; and that all communications, not already published, with reference to the prisoners, be transmitted to the House.

Mr. Washburne, (of Ill.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to, by a vote of 91 against 56.

THE RULES.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, (Union,) asked leave to make a report from the Select Committee on the rebellious States.

The House refused to suspend the rules for that purpose, a two-thirds vote being necessary.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate resolutions, providing for the appointment of a Select Committee, of three members of the Senate and four of the House, to inquire into the conduct and expenses of the present war, with an amendment that said committee make further inquiries into all contracts and agreements, before the final report of the committee, with any department of the Government; that the committee may set during the recess of Congress, and at such times and in such places as they may deem proper, have power to send for persons and papers, and requiring the Sergeant-at-Arms of either House in person, or by deputy, to serve subpœnas, and pay expenses for the attendance of witnesses, &c.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, (Union,) offered an amendment that the Speaker of the House or the Vice-President shall be authorized to issue *subpœnas* to witnesses during the recess of Congress, on the request of the Committee, in the same manner as during the session of Congress, and that the Committee be authorized to report at any time.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.,) was against the amendment, being opposed to a roving Commission.

The amendment was agreed to, 126 to 26.

Mr. Schenck's report, as thus amended was adopted.

THE RIGHTS OF STATES.

Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered a resolution that the maintainance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the rights of each State to order and control its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends.

An ineffectual attempt was made to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Fenton, of New-York, (Union,) moved to refer the resolution to a select Committee on the Rebellious States. This was agreed to, 83 against 68.

BRIG.-GEN. ANDERSON.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the propriety of reporting a bill retiring Brig.-Gen. Anderson, with full pay and allowances.

OUR DUTY TO THE REBELLION.

Mr. Smith, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered the following:

Whereas, A most desperate, wicked and bloody rebellion exists in this, the jurisdiction of the United States, and the safety and security of personal and national liberty depend upon its absolute and utter extinction; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the political, civil, moral and sacred duty of the people to meet it, fight it, and forever destroy it, thereby establishing perfect and unalterable liberty.

J. W. Allen, of Illinois, (Dem.,) moved that the House adjourn, but only 33 voted in the affirmative.

He then moved to lay the resolution on the table. Decided in the negative 27 against 101.

The resolution was then agreed to, Yeas 112, Nays 16, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Arnold, Ashley, Bailey, Baldwin of Massachusetts, Baxter, Blaine, Blair of Missouri, Blair of Western Virginia, Boutwell, Boyd, Brandagee, Bromall, Brown of Wisconsin, Brown of Western Virginia, Ambrose W. Clarke, Freeman Clark, Cole, Cravens, Creswell, Dawes, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Eldridge, Eliot, English, Farnsworth, Fenton, Frank, Ganson, Garfield, Gooch, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Harding, Higby, Holman, Hooper, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Iowa, Hutchins, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of New-York, Kernan, Loan, Longyear, Lovejoy, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, McIndoe, Middleton, Miller of New-York, Morehead, Morrill, Morris of New-York, Amos Myers, Leonard Myers, Nelson, Odell, O'Neil of Pennsylvania, Orth, Patterson, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Radford, Randall of Massachusetts, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Rogers, Rollins (N. H.), Rollins, (Mo.,) Schenck, Schofield, Thomson, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Thebbins, Strouse, Stewart, Sweat, Thayer, Thomas, Tracy, Upson, Vanvalkenburg, Wadsworth, Washburne, (Ill.,) Washburne, (Mass.,) Webster, Wheeler, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windam, Winfield, Woodbridge.

Nays.—Messrs. James C. Allen of Ancona, Dennison, Harris of Maryland, Long, Marcy, McDowell, Miller of Pennsylvania, Morrison, O'Neil of Ohio, Pendleton, Robinson, Stiles, Voorhees, Chilton A. White, Fernando Wood.

MISS DICKINSON.

Mr. Edgerton, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a preamble, that:

Whereas, Anna E. Dickinson was granted the use of the Hall to deliver a public address, entitled "Words for the Hour," on Saturday evening last, and whereas she appeared on the platform, supported on the right by the Vice-President and on the left by the Speaker of the House, who thus by their personal support gave, or appeared to give, a governmental authority to the address, which was a political rhapsody, and a partisan support of the present Administration and denunciatory of its opponents, and was evidently designed to influence the great measures of legislation before this House, therefore

Resolved, That we disapprove of such a use of this Hall for political purposes, and regard it as disrespectful to the minority of this House.

Mr. Schenck moved that the proposition be rejected.

The Speaker decided that it was not before the House according to the rules—the gentleman from Indiana having already offered another resolution, which was objected to.

UNEMPLOYED OFFICERS.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a preamble, setting forth that a large number of army officers, including Major and Brigadier-Generals, have been relieved of active service while receiving full pay; and whereas it was just that the number of such officers should be limited; therefore

Resolved, That the policy of retaining the pay of the Government Officers with undefined leave from active service, and who are not on the retired list, ought to be discontinued; and that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to take into consideration the providing of a remedy.

The resolution was adopted.

The House adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

An Officer in the Army Writes: "At inspection I noticed that a large proportion of the men's knapsacks contained a box of Troches, being generally used by them for colds, &c." "Brown's Bronchial Troches" should be in every soldier's knapsack or pocket, to be used upon the first appearance of a cold or cough.

[Advertisement.]

Instructions in Practical Phrenology.—A private class, composed of ladies and gentlemen, for Tuesday and Friday evenings, is now forming, and will meet for the first time on the 19th of January. For particulars, inquire of Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy.—TO-NIGHT, at 7½ o'clock, a private class, to learn "How to Read Character Scientifically," will be formed. Ladies and gentlemen who may wish to join may apply at once to Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

Fashionable Dress Elevator.—Every lady should procure one of Mme. Demorest's imperial dress elevators. They are indispensable, and the most perfect article for raising the dress in graceful festoons, or the fashionable style, uniformly all around. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. No. 473 Broadway. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 20 | Sun sets..... 5 02 | Moon sets.. 3 49
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 57 | Gov. Island.. 4 46 | Hell Gate.. 7 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 18.

Cleared.

Ships F. Perandillo, Perandillo, Palermo, Moore & Henry; Daniel Webster, Spencer, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley; Constitution, (Br.) McNair, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Holland, (Br.,) White, Santiago, Cuba, Jones & Thompson; Sam Sheppard, (Br.,) Jewett, Matanzas, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Jane, (Br.,) McLellan, Sisal, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Annie Collins, (Br.,) Shaw, Sisal, D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners Mary Helen, Pedrick, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Fanny Keating, Porter, Washington, Yates & Porterfield; W. D. Richford, (Br.,) Laudry, Barbados, B. F. Small & Co.; Mira W. Holt, Lane, Santa Cruz, Cuba, C. & E. J. Peters; Mary A. Morgan, (Br.,) O'Brien, Havana and Nassau, master; Surprise, Beers, Boston, Dayton & Co.; Clio, (Br.,) McDonald, St. Thomas, C. H. Trumbull; Rebecca, Smith, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Argo, Henry A. Gadsden commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., at 12 M. and Stono Inlet 5 P. M., Jan. 15, with passengers to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamship Potomac, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell. At 8 A. M. to-day passed a fore and aft schr. ashore on Mill Rock, Hell Gate. The Volant lies bow on high and dry.

Steamship Illinois, Babcock, Aspinwall Jan. 9, at 11 P. M., with mails and passengers to M. O. Roberts.

U. S. steam transport Shetucket, Keaney, Fortress Monroe 40 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Hudson, Alexander, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Was detained outside the Hook 10 hours by fog.

Ship Hemisphere, (of Liverpool,) George, Liverpool Nov. 19, with mdse. and 35 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Bark N. H. Gaston, (of New Haven,) Parmelee, Barbados Dec. 9, St. Kitts 23d, and from St. Thomas 14 ds., with salt and old metal to Bishop & Brothers, of New-Haven. Put into St. Thomas with pumps choked. Left no vessels at St. Kitts.

Brig Hope, (of St. Vincent,) ——, St. Vincent, with sugar, &c., to Darrell & Co.

Brig Letitia Ann, (Br.,) Woodford, Lingan, C. B., Dec. 23, via Newport, R. I., Jan. 14, with coal to B. F. Small & Co.

Brig George G. Roberts, (Br.) Barnes, East Harbor, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig B. L. Swan, (of New-Haven,) Rice, Barbados, via New-London, 25 ds., in ballast to D. Trowbridge.

Brig Clara Pickens, Rich, Port Royal 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Arctic, (Br.,) Johnston, Long Island, Bahamas, via Long Island Sound, 18 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Camilla, Johnson, Eastport 20 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Bay State Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton.

Schr. Maracaibo, Henley, Portland 10 ds., with heading to master.

Schr. Francisco, Hillman, Portland, with empty barrels to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. Fanny Keating, ——, Rockland, with stone for Washington, D. C.

Schr. Kate, Trefethen, Boston, for Port Royal.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., with dense fog and rain.

Below.

Ship Statesman.
Bark Milton.
Bark B. A. Souder, (Br.)
Brig Lizzie Ryder.

Sailed.

Jan. 16.—Ships Flag of our Union, Minnehaha, (Br.,) Plymouth, Goshen, (Brem.,) Ne Plus Ultra, Vanguard, James Foster.

Barks Almoner, New-York, Thos. Pope, Amelia, (Br.)

Brigs New Globe, Galena, (Br.,) E. Read, Anita Owen, Naiad, (Br.,) Nile, (Br.,) Rockingham, Roderick, (Ital.,) Wanderer, (Br.,) J. B. King, (Br.,) Juno, (Br.,) Schiller, (Brem.,) Ocean Wave, (Br.)

Br. schooners Mary Clinton, Anna, Graham, Sceptre, Temperance, Amy Wooster, Sarah and Caroline. Also, schooners Atlas, W. D. Cargill, Israel Albert, S. D. Crammer, Moonlight, J. W. Lawrence, L. A. Johnson, Louisa Edwards, John Cadwallader, A. T. Rowland, Constitution, Armenia, Lirana Jane, Col. Satterly, Alex. Young, Wm. Brown, Don, Golden West, Nelly Porter, Isaac Hinckley, H. Middleton, Restless, M. C. Derby, River Queen, Yorktown, Eliza Hamilton, G. A. Bearse, Union, Jos. Crandall, Daniel Brown, J. G. Wright, Ada Ames, Mary Parker, Aid, H. Plummer, T. E. Randolph, Van Name, Wm. E. Leggett, Wm. Crawford, N. S. Rue, Washington, West Wind, C. S. Watson, Trade Wind, Clifford. From Quarantine—French gunboat Tisiphone.

Jan. 17—Br. bark Dennis Horton.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 18—Arr. brigs S. E. Shaw and Alexander Nickels, Turks Island; Lillian, Gonaives; schr. Mindera, Turks Island. Below—Bark Nineveh, for New-Orleans.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 16—No arrivals on the 15th; 16th, arr. bark Ninevah, of Thomaston, Stackpole, from New-Orleans Dec. 24, Pass 28th, for Boston; brig Lillian, of Bucksport, Johnson, Gonaives Dec. 19, via Inagua Jan. 3, for Boston.

8 A. M., wind N. W., blowing fresh. In port, the above arrivals and those reported in port at 8 A. M. yesterday.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Volant, of and from Mystic, Conn., while coming through Hell Gate, this morning, went ashore on Mill Rock, where she still lies.

The Br. schr. Inkermann, Capt. Welch, from St. Jago de Cuba, bound to Halifax, with 100 puncheons rum, &c., sprung a leak, and was run ashore on Grand Turk Reef the morning of Dec. 28. Cargo saved by the wreckers, and sold at Grand Turk. Vessel a total loss. Sold for $50.

Foreign Ports.

[PER COLUMBIA.]

Arrived from New-York—3d, Gebhrrd, at Greenock; E. W. Stetson, at Gravesend; 4th, Virginia, Liverpool; Emma, Bremen; Buenos Ayres, Plymouth; Rio Grande, Emmonia and Janison, in the Mersey; Pernambuco, Philipe, Augusta Malta, American, Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—Fortuna, at Buenos Ayres.

BARGAINS FOR THE HOLIDAY
IN TEAS, COFFEE, WINES, AND ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Flour, Fish; Raisins and Currants at 15 cents per pound; Citron and everything else used in every family; Butter, Cheese, Lard—all

CHEAP FOR CASH.

SUGARS—The largest assortment ever offered to the public in New-York. THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 39 Murray-st.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 Forsyth-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

Dear Sir: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be peurile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

DEMULCENT.

THIS entirely new SOAP is beyond all comparison the best compound yet offered for
CHAPPED
OR
TENDER HANDS,
THE NURSERY, and all
TOILET USES.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. C. HULL'S SON,
No. 32 Park Row, New York,
Who also offers upwards of 100 varieties of
TOILET and STAPLE SOAPS and CANDLES.
For sale by most all respectable dealers.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 10, 1863.

Dr. H. H. Sterling, No. 493 Broadway, New-York:

Dear Sir: Feeling it to be a duty which I owe to you and the world, I address you for the purpose of stating some facts with reference to your AMBROSIA. About one year ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time there was but little of it left on my head, and that was thin and short. Feeling greatly mortified at its loss and the appearance of my head, I tried various preparations advertised to restore lost hair, &c.; but without avail, until at last my attention was called to an advertisement of your AMBROSIA, with a cut from a photograph from life of Mrs. L. A. Brown. I then determined to try it faithfully, and commenced its use at once, and the result could not have been more satisfactory. My hair is now extremely thick, being an entirely new crop, and when let down reaches below my waist, and is still growing rapidly.

Attributing this gratifying and wonderful result solely to the use of your AMBROSIA, I beg to hand you this letter, with privilege to use it as you may please, and also offer you the use of my photograph, showing the remarkable effect of your preparation on my hair.

Very respectfully and gratefully, yours, &c.,
Miss MINNI APPLETON,
No. 134 South Russell-st., Boston.

RIDGEWOOD SMOKING CASE.

This ingenious combination of a Metallic Case contains Pipe, Stem, Matches and Cleaner, with a handsome Tobacco Pouch, self-loading, without the use of the fingers, or waste of Tobacco, free from odor, and *portable* as a *Cigar Case*. Nothing can excel its utility, comfort and economy for all Smokers, at Home or Abroad. For the Army and Navy it is *invaluable*. As a *Gift* to *friends* nothing could be more acceptable. Skaters will find *this Case* a most convenient and agreeable *companion*. It is in various and handsome styles, and at prices from $1 50, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $3 to $3 75 and $5—the two latter *richly plated and engraved*. *Single cases* sent by mail, *paid*, on receipt of price, and 25 cents. Also the

RIDGEWOOD SMOKING TOBACCO.

Nothing superior to it, in *quality* and *flavor*, in the market. Put up in packages to fill the case, and larger for the general Trade. Smokers, Dealers and Sutlers are invited to *call* and examine these goods. A liberal discount to *dealers*. All orders promptly filled.

RIDGEWOOD MANUFACTURING CO.,
Office, No. 429 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1802.

UMBRELLAS
BY THE
THOUSAND
OR
SINGLE ONE
ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO.
405 BROADWAY NEAR WALKER ST.

TO CONSUMPTIVES

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh,
Kings Co., N. Y.

DYSPEPSIA
AND
DISEASES RESULTING FROM
DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

These Bitters
HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES!
HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION,
HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!
HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM
Than any other article in the market.

IT IS NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION,
BUT
THE BEST TONIC
In the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO!

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Meeting, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

* * * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this City, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson—*Dear Sir:* I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
8th, below Coates-st., Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church Germantown, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—*Dear Sir:* Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefitted by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects in others.

Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Penn.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—*Dear Sir:* Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully, J. H. TURNER.
No. 726 North 19th-st.

From Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Penn.) Baptist Churches, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—*Dear Sir:* I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed. J. M. LYONS.

From Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

Dr. Jackson—*Dear Sir:* I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours,
T. WINTER, Roxborough, Penn.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Penn.

Dr. C. M. Jackson—*Respected Sir:* I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours, with respect,
J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size, (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 per Bottle—half dozen.......... $5
Small Size, 75c. per Bottle—half dozen.......... $4

The Large Size, on account of the quantity the Bottles hold, are much the cheaper.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,
NO. 631 ARCH-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
JONES & EVANS,
Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,
Proprietors.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Dealers. Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters. Cut out the advertisement and send for it.

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NO. 594 BROADWAY.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES
KNOWN AS
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS,
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
a positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the *water* or *calcareous* depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for *Men, Women,* or *Children*.

H

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For weaknesses arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Memory,
Weak Nerves,
Horror of Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Hot Hands,
Dryness of the Skin,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
Loss of Power,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Trembling,
Wakefulness,
Pain in the Back,
Flushing of the Body,
Eruptions on the Face,
Pallid Countenance,

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow
IMPOTENCY, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS.
In one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION!
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the Insane Asylums and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.
THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEKNESS
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

E

FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES!
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
In many affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
See symptoms above.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

L

Take no Balsam, Mercury or Unpleasant Medicines, for unpleasant and Dangerous Diseases.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES SECRET DISEASES
in all their stages, at little Expense; little or no change of Diet; no Inconvenience. AND NO EXPOSURE.
It causes frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the urethra, allaying pain and inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling POISONOUS, DISEASED AND WORN-OUT MATTER.
Thousands upon thousands who have been the
VICTIMS OF QUACKS,
and who have paid HEAVY FEES to be cured in a short time, have found they were deceived, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "Powerful Astringents," been dried up in the system, to break out in an aggravated form, and,
PERHAPS, AFTER MARRIAGE.

M

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing
IN MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these Organs require the aid of a Diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
AND IT IS CERTAIN
TO HAVE THE
DESIRED EFFECT
IN ALL DISEASES
FOR WHICH
IT IS RECOMMENDED.

B

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
SYPHILIS.
This is an affection of the blood, and attacks the sexual organs, linings of the nose, ears, throat, windpipe and other mucus surfaces, making its appearance in the form of ulcers. Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and removes all scaly eruptions of the skin, giving to the complexion a clear and healthy color. It being prepared expressly for this class of complaints, its blood-purifying properties are preserved to a greater extent than any other preparation of sarsaparilla.

O

HELMBOLD'S ROSE-WASH.
an excellent lotion for diseases of a syphilitic nature, and as an injection in diseases of the urinary organs arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.
CERTIFICATES OF CURES,
FROM 3 TO 20 YEARS' STANDING, with
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.
For Medical Properties of Buchu,
SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
See Prof. DEWEES valuable works on the Practice of Physic.
See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.
See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.
See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
See most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.
EXTRACT BUCHU, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, $1 per bottle, or six for $5.
IMPROVED ROSE WASH, 50 cents per bottle, or six for $2 50.
Or half dozen of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.
Describe symptoms in all communications. Cure guaranteed. Advice gratis.

L

AFFIDAVIT.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say, his preparation contains no narcotic, no mercury or other injurious drugs, but are truly vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman,
9th-st., above Race-st., Philadelphia.
Address letters for information, in confidence to
H. T. HELMBOLD,
CHEMIST.

D

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
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WHO ENDEAVOR TO
Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by
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GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE IMPROVED ROSEWASH.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.
TAKE NO OTHER.
☞ Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.